

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

GREAT BRITAIN has recently been pressing France to renew the anti-Soviet intrigue which was part of the foreign policy of that country until Poincaré was kicked out of office a few years back. And now that Poincaré is again in office, it is obvious that the British are meeting with success even the Briand is supposed to have a free hand in running the foreign office. The conclusion of a Franco-Roumanian treaty in which France recognizes the theft of Bessarabia by Roumania as legal is considered a decidedly unfriendly act by the Soviet government.

STRANGE the it may appear to people who are so naive that they assume that a reactionary will always follow an objectively reactionary policy, foreign minister Stresemann of Germany favors friendly relations with the Soviet Union—for business reasons. And it is reported that when Stresemann had his famous conversation with Briand at Thoiry, he remarked that in his opinion France had less to fear from Russia than from England, and that if any particular country deserved isolation, that country was Great Britain. Briand is said to have listened and kept on chewing his moustache.

BRITAIN'S foreign policy in Europe is very unsteady. Today she is flirting with Italy; tomorrow with France. Mussolini, who knows that there is a still life in many an Italian pocket, hankering for a nice soft spot in his anatomy, talks like a combination Caesar-Napoleon, and declares that the Mediterranean sea is an Italian lake. This kind of oratory gives England the shivers, so Chamberlain has a tete-a-tete with Briand. Mussolini turns loose another yelp and Chamberlain hastens to Rome to convince Benito that he was only plotting against Russia with his friend Briand.

THO the Babbitt bible tells us that honesty is the best policy, and we must admit that it has some merit, dishonesty is the only policy for the imperialist powers. When two statesmen, representing rival powers shower compliments on each other, it is time for the cannon-fodder of the respective countries to begin kissing their wives and sweethearts good-bye and getting their hides in trim for the trench coats. The chief reason why the capitalist powers do not open fire on each other today, is financial and moral weakness. Another good war would kill them off, so they hold their chariots.

WAR correspondents will soon be flocking into Chicago if predictions bear fruit. Two rival gangs of bootleggers have declared war on each other and the ordinance departments of both gangs have been stocking up on machine guns. Of course, the good people of the city don't want war. Neither does the police department. The latter make an honest dollar now and then out of the gangsters, according to statements made by federal sleuths.

PERHAPS it is all jealousy. They tell us that when a copper needs money to buy a new dress for his (Continued on page 2.)

STRIKE HIT BRITAIN, SAY SAILORS

I. W. W. Seamen Refuse to Man Scab Ships

By GORDON CASCADEN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 10.—Members of Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union No. 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World arriving here on ships sailing from the British Isles paint dark pictures of industrial conditions resulting from the determination of Britain's industrial czars to starve the striking miners into submission.

"Many great industries are shut down completely," a "wobbly" sailor declared on his arrival here today on a United States shipping board steamship which carried general cargo to and from an English port. "Other industries are working a few days a week only."

Trade Losses Enormous.

"Manufacturers are bewailing the fact that foreign firms are getting their orders. Great shipbuilding and other plants are practically at a standstill."

"Despite the dismal, black, foggy days of the hostile English climate most places are going without fuel."

Government Offices Cold.

"Even government offices are without it. The strike might cease today but England would continue practically featureless for weeks afterward."

"I was ill in an hospital where hospital clothing was changed at least once a week and often twice if visitors called to see us. Soon we were told that we must wear the same suit for three and four weeks. These hospitals had little coal to heat hot water to wash clothes. At first we were permitted to take a bath every day but before I left we considered ourselves lucky if we got that privilege once in two weeks."

M. T. W. Shows Solidarity.

True to its principles, the M. T. W. is doing all possible to keep men from sailing out of the United States on scab coal boats. In every section of the world its members are spreading the word for all seamen to refuse to man boats carrying coal to the British Isles or to ports of other countries which got their supply from Britain before the strike.

An I. W. W. sailor was offered a job on the bridge of the Sudawsonco, the first United States ship to carry a full cargo of scab coal out of Hampton Roads, the premier scab coal shipping port of the world.

I. W. W. Seamen Won't Scab.

Altho this "wobbly" had been out of a job all summer he indignantly refused to scab when asked to go over to Newark to join the crew that was to man this transatlantic liner.

Nine I. W. W.'s quit ship which called at Baltimore yesterday following a rumor that she was to carry scab coal to England. This boat, however, sailed for Cuba with general cargo, after several hours' delay in which she obtained another full crew.

"Wobblies" are quitting many ships both here and in Norfolk because they refuse to scab on Britain's miners.

OUT OF ORDER



CALIF. STEEL WORKERS PULL STRIKE ON CUT

Call on A. F. of L. for Organization Drive

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Cal., Oct. 10.—When the wire drawers at the Pittsburgh plant of the Columbia Steel corporation blew the whistle, all the men in the department shut down the machinery in protest against the wage cut of from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day the company was trying to force upon them.

Wire Drawers Start Strike.

Forty wire drawers went out and about 200 men were laid off.

The company at once began a campaign to break the strike, evicting nine workers who lived in the company-owned hotel when they refused to report for work.

Ask A. F. of L. for Organization.

There are over 1,200 men in the plant. The other departments received wage cuts, or "wage adjustments" recently.

The strikers are calling upon the American Federation of Labor to organize these metal workers.

Call For "Ma's" Resignation.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 10.—The resolution introduced in the house of the special session of the Texas legislature late yesterday asking the immediate resignation of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, governor of Texas was to be taken up for consideration in the house today. The resolution is intended as a concurrent one for action in both houses.

JAILED CLOAKMAKERS SEND LABOR MESSAGE THRU DAILY WORKER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—We, the striking cloak makers, having been committed to the Tombs prison for our just fight against our oppressors, the bosses, desire to express thru our beloved paper, THE DAILY WORKER, our protest against the brutality of the New York police and also against the judges that serve so well the interests of the capitalists.

We want to tell them that they will not succeed in their attempt to break our ranks and we will fight until victory is with us. Long live the solidarity of the working class!

The committed cloak makers
in the Tombs prison.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN HAD RIGHT TO NIP

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Upholding the property of Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, attending the champagne dinner at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Oct. 30, 1921, at which he returned checks for the \$7,000,000 American Metals claim to Richard Merton, German industrialist, Colonel William Rand, counsel for Miller denied the conspiracy charge in continuation today of his summation to the jury at the trial of Miller and Harry M. Daugherty, former attorney-general.

SHANGHAI NEAR CAPTURE; CANTON ARMY SWEEPS IN

Britain Plans Armed Intervention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 10.—Chinese student and labor bodies are preparing a gigantic celebration of the sweeping victories of the Cantonese national revolutionary armies which are advancing toward Shanghai down the Yangtze. The foreign settlements where are concentrated the forces of imperialism, are alarmed at the prospects of the capture of Shanghai, which is feared may be made by local Chinese even before the Cantonese reach the city.

Shanghai Chinese May Revolt.

The Shanghai Chinese are overjoyed at the reports that Wuchang and Hankiang, even a more important point down the river from Hankow, have fallen before the Cantonese, and the imperialist powers in Shanghai have called out all police reserves and special armed forces in fear of a united labor and student revolt, altho this city is supposed to be controlled by General Sun Chuan-fang, who has been fighting the advance of the Canton troops.

Troops Go Over to Cantonese.

Reports are that Wuchang, where Wu Peifu's troops were besieged for more than a month, fell to the Cantonese on terms whereby the troops join the Canton armies. Kiukiang also was evacuated by the troops of Sun Chuan-fang, probably by troop desertions. Sun has been unable to control (Continued on page 2.)

GREEN SEEKS ALIBI FOR GIVING EDDY FLOOR AT A. F. OF L. MEET

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Five officials of the American Federation of Labor were addressing audiences in local churches today, as the guests of dollar-subsidized religion, while the bitter controversy still raged as to whether Dr. Sherwood Eddy, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, had broken away from an alleged gag that President Green claims was imposed upon him here last Thursday before he was allowed to take the platform and tell of his recent trip to Europe, which included a visit to the Union of Soviet Republics.

Open Shops Relent—A Little

Altho the local Y. M. C. A. was closed against President Green, hardboiled capitalism locally relented sufficiently to make it possible for Green, Frank L. Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Robert M. Fechner, of the Machinists' Union; and James Wilson, of the patternmakers, to address audiences in churches.

Even two addresses by Albert F. Coyle, of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, before two churches were announced to the A. F. of L., altho the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is not affiliated to that body. The labor addresses were arranged by the Federated Churches of Christ of America, a buffer institution between the class-conscious workers and mammonized religion.

Free Speech, But Not Too Free!

While enjoying this semblance of free speech at the hands of the employers' religion, the A. F. of L. officials continue to let loose new attacks against Eddy's attempt to tell the delegates a little of the truth about the Soviet Union.

President Green still persists that he merely invited Eddy to address the convention on the former's ouster from the Y. M. C. A. because it had received huge sums of money for its building program from open shop interests and did not want to endanger these sources of income.

Contributions to the Y. M. C. A. building fund made public today include the following: Henry Ford, \$700,000; Edsel Ford, \$750,000; Fisher Brothers (auto body manufacturers), \$500,000; S. S. Kresge (S and S cent store king), \$500,000; Mrs. Hannan (Hannan Real Estate Exchange), \$500,000. Other large employers, all hostile to union labor, also contributed huge sums.

Green's Alibi Weak.

That President Green, however, had no reference to his clash with dollar-subsidized Y. M. C. A. is clearly shown by the nature of his remarks in presenting Eddy to the convention.

These remarks were fully reported in Saturday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER, and show that Green boasted of the free speech privilege that he was according to Dr. Eddy. Surely Dr. Eddy needed the enjoyment of no free speech right to defend Green against those who were attacking him. Nevertheless, Green is rallying all his friends to support him in his alibi. Dr. Eddy has wired his version of the whole affair to Detroit as follows:

Eddy's Statement.

"I was asked by certain labor leaders to go to Detroit and speak at the American Federation of Labor convention on conditions in Russia. Mr. Green, president of the federation, asked me before the meeting not to refer to the question of the present government in Russia as it was a controversial question before the convention. (Continued on page 2.)

ANOTHER NEGRO FALLS VICTIM TO ROPE AND BULLETS OF WHITE MOB

DOVER, Tenn., Oct. 10.—Herbert Bell, Negro, was taken from the county jail here shortly after midnight by a mob of seventy-five men, carried into the woods three miles from here, hanged to a tree and his body was riddled with bullets.

Bell was held on a charge of murder following the death of Rufus Joyner, farmer, of Clarksville, Tenn., several days ago. Yesterday in court at Clarksville, Sheriff Ellis was forced to draw his pistol to protect the Negro and his wife from spectators in the courtroom.

MUSSOLINI PREPARING FOR WAR ON TURKEY SAYS LONDON EXPRESS

LONDON, Oct. 10.—"Premier Mussolini is preparing for war against Turkey," says a sensational article appearing in the Daily Express.

The article declares the Italian dictator wants "to secure a sphere of influence on the coast of Turkey which had been promised to Italy in 1915 by the famous secret pact of London which came to light in 1919 to trouble the peace delegates at the Versailles conference. The signatories to this pact were Russia, France, Great Britain and Italy."

Forward to the \$10,000 Mark Goal to Keep the Daily Worker

By C. E. RUTHENBERG

General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party.

As this statement is written the full returns of the appeal to raise \$5,000 of the \$50,000 Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund during the past week are not all in. The remittances on Monday will show how near to the \$5,000 total the contributions ran.

We can say now, however, that the response made during the week together with the funds that will reach The DAILY WORKER Monday, have made it possible to meet the urgent debts due on Monday and save the situation for another week.

But this has not put The DAILY WORKER out of danger. We told the party and the sympathizers with its work at the beginning of the campaign that \$10,000 must be raised within two weeks to carry The DAILY WORKER thru. Our campaign, however, has been slow in getting under way. The total thus far has been:

Sept. 18—First week	\$ 339.50
Sept. 25—Second week	512.10
Oct. 2—Third week	1,360.83
Oct. 4—Monday	185.00

Oct. 5—Tuesday	374.50
Oct. 6—Wednesday	508.00
Oct. 7—Thursday	369.00
Oct. 8—Friday	314.05
Oct. 9—Saturday	265.75

	\$3,338.88
Estimated for Monday, Oct. 11	1,500.00

\$5,338.88

If Monday's estimate is fulfilled we will still be short \$5,000 of the first \$10,000. Because of the slow returns at the beginning of the campaign, The DAILY WORKER has been obliged to postpone obligations which were already long overdue. These have now accumulated so that the real crisis for The DAILY WORKER will come during the present week.

We cannot postpone meeting the pressing obligations of The DAILY WORKER any longer. We have exhausted the possibilities of doing that.

THIS FRANK STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION OF THE DAILY WORKER IS MADE TO THE PARTY MEMBERS

AND SYMPATHIZERS TO SHOW THE NEED OF PUSHING THE WORK OF COLLECTING THE KEEP THE DAILY WORKER FUND WITH EVEN GREATER ENERGY.

The contributions to the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund last week were as large as for the previous three weeks. The amount raised during this week must be as large as for the previous four weeks.

ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, AT THE LATEST, WE MUST REACH THE \$10,000 MARK IN ORDER TO PULL THROUGH.

That means that the pace at which the collections and contributions are made must increase during this week at even a greater ratio than during last week. Those party units which have not gone into action must take up the work in earnest. Thus far about 10% of the party membership has responded. The remaining 90% must join the fight to raise The DAILY WORKER fund.

THE PARTY, WITH THE HELP OF ITS SYMPATHIZERS, CAN MAKE THE \$10,000 MARK BY OCTOBER 18, IF IT GOES TO WORK IN EARNEST.

Mobilize every resource of the party. Let every member purchase a \$5.00 book of Keep The DAILY WORKER certificates. Sell the coupons among the sympathizers with the party.

The campaign to Keep The DAILY WORKER is now really on. The crisis of The DAILY WORKER has awakened the party. Carry forward the work with greater energy.

LET US WRITE A VICTORY FOR OUR MOVEMENT THRU THE RAISING OF THE FIRST TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. LET US SHOW THAT OUR PARTY IS ALIVE TO ITS RESPONSIBILITIES AND ABLE TO MEET THEM BY PUSHING THE TOTAL TO \$10,000 THIS WEEK.

THEN WE CAN TAKE A NEW BREATH AND GO FORWARD TO THE COMPLETION OF THE \$50,000 FUND WITH THE CERTAINTY THAT WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

WATCH THE REPORT OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS AS THEY APPEAR IN THE DAILY WORKER FROM DAY TO DAY. THEY WILL SHOW HOW HARD WE MUST PUSH FORWARD TO COMPLETE THE FIRST \$10,000 AND MAKE SURE WE WILL KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

SPECIAL FORD NUMBER SOLD OUT AT PLANT

Workers Buy 2,000 Like Hot Cakes

By LENA ROSENBERG.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—Two thousand copies of the special Ford edition of The DAILY WORKER dated Oct. 7 were sold like hot cakes to the workers in the Ford Highland Park plant. The previous record for sales of the paper at this plant was 125 copies.

A week had passed since the Ford announcement of the five-day week. When the special edition was announced we in Detroit wondered how those who worked for such a "benevolent" boss would receive it.

Great Surprise.

At 2 p. m. last Thursday we took our places at the gates with the 2,000 copies, not expecting even to sell 1,000. But to our great surprise, more than at any other time in our experience, workers were taking a great interest in the paper and buying it as fast as we could make the change. This proved to us that the workers in the Ford plant are not being taken in by the five-day week stuff and that The Ford Worker, the Communist bulletin in the shop, is having its effect.

All Sold.
When 5 o'clock came every one of the 2,000 copies had been sold. This shows that the auto workers of Detroit are ready for organization. It shows that the A. F. of L. convention meeting here had better not overlook the opportunity—or it may have another "Passaic" to deal with.

Resolution for Five Day Plan Is Weak

(Continued from page 1.)

doubled within recent years. Since the inauguration of the eight-hour day in the steel industry, production has increased 50 per cent per capita. In the handling of pig iron seven men do the work formerly done by 128.

To Begin or Not Begin.

Delegate James Duncan came to the battle line with an amendment asking that the word "continue" be inserted for "begin," declaring that the A. F. of L. had always fought for the shorter workday. He denounced some of Frey's statistics. Frey came back with the declaration that he didn't mean to "begin" the fight for the shorter workday, but that he wanted to begin to gather material about increased per capita production, a new phase of this struggle.

Duncan denounced "Bethlehem" and "Lawrence" as two industrial spots where the lowest wages are paid under the highest tariff.

Printer for 4-Day Week.
Delegate John C. Harding, of the printers, declared that the fight should be made for the four-hour day and four-day week.

Delegate James Lynch, also of the printers, declared he did not share the tears that President James O'Connell had shed over the workers in the auto industry, especially the man who works on Screw No. 999.

"I do not believe that Henry Ford himself could eliminate this process from specialized industry," said Lynch.

"Our task is to remedy the fatigue and the atrophy that develops as a result of the repetitive process in industry."

He declared this could only be done by the shorter workday and the shorter work-week, giving the worker an opportunity to get the poison out of his system and recuperate for the new week's labors.

President Green also spoke, worrying about what the worker would do during his leisure time.

No Real Fight.
The resolution carried unanimously as amended by the committee. Thus the A. F. of L. makes no definite fight for the five-day week.

The convention voted for the universal 44-hour week for all government employees. This provides for the Saturday half-holiday.

It was also voted to increase the monthly dues of the federal labor unions from 75 cents to \$1 per month, with the per capita to the A. F. of L. increased from 25 to 35 cents per month. The maximum initiation fee was also raised from \$10 to \$25 for the federal labor unions. There was little opposition to this boost.

WANTED

Back numbers of the
COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
for New York Public Library
Numbers all previous to 1924

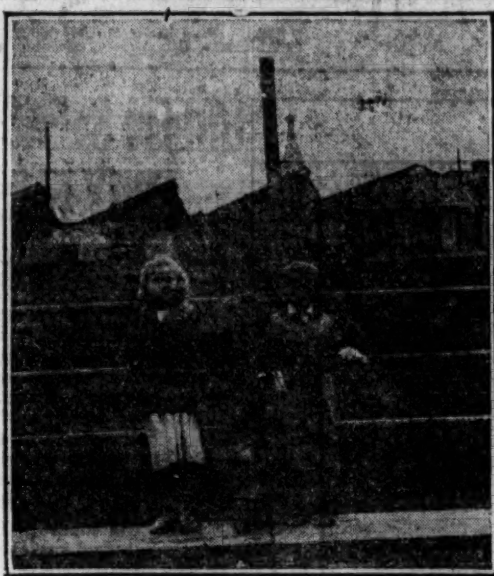
7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 20

A few copies of the October 1925 number of the WORKERS MONTHLY wanted by The DAILY WORKER for our files.

New York comrades having any of the issues of the COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL listed above kindly send them to

JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOKSTORE
for the
NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Children of Passaic



It is only since the strike of the highly exploited textile workers of Passaic that a flicker of light has come into the lives of these little ones. They are in the battle heart and soul—even if they do go hungry occasionally.

Green Seeks Alibi for Eddy Speech

(Continued from page 1.)

I told that at most I had only intended to say that I would approve of the recognition of Russia only on the basis of President Coolidge's three conditions, mentioned in his address to congress in 1923, but that if he wished I would omit this reference and would not ever refer to recognition. This agreement I scrupulously fulfilled, never once mentioning the subject of recognition.

"I never referred to the local dispute with the churches, and said at the outset that I was speaking as a private individual representing no organization. I spoke, as I told Mr. Green and others that I would, on labor conditions in England, France, Germany and Russia, mentioning the strong and weak points in the present Soviet regime."

Federated Press Hits Green's Alibi.
Eddy's contentions are also strongly bolstered up a version of the affair sent out thru the Federated Press by its managing editor, Carl Haessler, as follows:

"At the convention hotel, after Eddy's address, a statement was made by President Green, Vice-Presidents Woll and Duncan, and by Treasurer Tobin that Eddy had shown bad faith.

Recognition Only Ban on Free Speech.

"This opinion was not shared by informed delegates who had learned of the conditions agreed on in advance by Green and Eddy. According to these delegates Eddy had said to Green several hours beforehand: 'Let us be frank Mr. Green; I intend to emphasize Russia.' 'Very well,' Green was overheard to reply, 'but do not mention recognition.' To this Eddy agreed and kept his agreement in his speech. The accidental witness of the agreement is a member of the same union as Green, the United Mine Workers of America."

This Federated Press version is the same as that sent out last week by your correspondent.

Green's After-thought.

If Eddy had betrayed Green's confidence, then Green certainly had an opportunity to tell it to the convention immediately Eddy had finished. But he did not do this. In fact, he didn't begin hurling charges at Eddy until the dihrard reactionaries got

busy. Green has completely surrendered to them, but this will not help those thinking elements, small though they may be, who have a few thoughts of their own.

In any event, Green's assault on Eddy has proved that free speech has less of a chance in an American Federation of Labor convention than it has in a mammoth church, especially when some one comes wanting to shed light of truth on the Russian situation in favor of the workers' government.

Open Shop Not Debatable.

President Green has even received a letter from C. B. Van Dusen, president of the Detroit Y. M. C. A., inviting him to speak before the members of that "open shop" subsidized outfit at some future time. The letter concludes:

"In view of the garbled reports of our interview on this matter, let me again reiterate the statement I made to you, that upon any occasion when an acute controversial situation such as the present does not exist, you will be a welcome speaker at any one of our Sunday afternoon meetings that will best suit your convenience."

Very evidently the great employing interests are willing to forgive President Green all else if he will only carry on his vicious attack against the Soviet Union. Especially when that attack is also leveled against Dr. Eddy, whom the big exploiters at the head of the Y. M. C. A. are seeking to rid themselves of, in fact, have been trying to do so for several years.

The officialdom of the A. F. of L. declares there are no divisions among them. They greatly resent that The DAILY WORKER should point out any differences. Altho no statement was made to the effect that Matthew Woll would contend for the presidency against William Green this year, nevertheless, the head of the Photo Engravers' Union has issued a lengthy statement declaring for reelection of William Green, claiming he is too busy with the development of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company right now, the major task being to raise \$600,000 "capital and surplus."

Delegate James Lynch, of the printers' union, has also come out with a statement declaring he will not contest the election of Frank L. Morrison for re-election as secretary.

Shanghai Is Near Captured as Cantonese Army Sweeps in

(Continued from page 1.)

his troops at Kiangling and reports state that those who did not join the Cantonese have terrorized Kiangling for several days.

Sun Retreats to Nanking.
Sun reports that he has "withdrawn" to Nanking, where he is to make a "final stand." He has now been forced to evacuate the rich province of Kiangling, and the Cantonese have taken full control of that section. They ordered Sun a month ago to get out of the province and have made good their warning.

Cables from London say that Great Britain is preparing armed intervention in China and that by October 15, sufficient armed forces will be concentrated at Canton to make an attack in force upon the Canton government. Two thousand marines are to be landed first under protection of naval bombardment, according to reported plans.

Ready for War.

British marines have already landed at Hankow on the pretension of guarding the British concession, and two more gunboats have reached Chungking, far up the Yangtse near the recent trouble at Wansien. In addition, there are American, French and Japanese gunboats there.

The imperialist powers are angered by the Canton government's recent announcement that it will carry out the tariff customs terms of the Washington conference, collecting the 2½ per cent tariff of general commodities and five per cent on luxuries.

The powers have always insisted

that Chinese customs be collected by themselves, and not by the Chinese, thus weakening the government because the powers kept the revenue for payments of loans previously forced upon the country.

Foster and Gold to Discuss A. F. of L. Meeting at Detroit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—William Z. Foster and Ben Gold will address a mass meeting of the Trade Union Educational League in Detroit, Tuesday, Oct. 12, at the McClellan Hall, corner Forest and Cass streets.

The subject will be the "American Federation of Labor Convention" now in session in the city of Detroit.

What is the answer of the A. F. of L. convention to the pleas of the millions of unorganized workers in the basic industries and what are the proposals of the Trade Union Educational League and the left wing to these problems, will be the questions dealt with by the speakers.

Members of the trade unions of Detroit who are vitally interested in the labor movement are invited to hear these important problems discussed from the left wing point of view. Admission of 25 cents will be charged.

Illinois River Continues Rise.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Oct. 7.—A new record was set here early today when the Illinois river reached a stage of 25.6 feet, six inches higher than the crest of the devastating flood of 1923. Eleven hundred additional acres of land are under water, following crumbling late last night of the Kelley Lake levee, north of this city.

CLOAK MAKERS PREPARING TO FIGHT IT OUT

Strike Relief Fund Arm I. L. G. Pickets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 10.—Financial reinforcements are pouring into the treasury of the joint board, Cloak Suit, Skirt and Dress Makers' unions, 130 East 25th street, to so satisfactory a degree, that the general strike of 40,000 cloakmakers of New York and the vicinity can be successfully maintained indefinitely, the union has announced after tabulation of incoming funds.

Further impetus was received at a meeting of representatives of local trade union bodies at the International Auditorium, 3 West 16th street. The meeting was called for the purpose of effectively combatting the injunction against the striking cloakmakers, and also took measures to aid the strikers financially.

Settled Shops Make Up Half.

From one source alone, the levy upon workers in settled shops, there are obtained funds to meet half the strike benefits of the men and women still on the picket line. The strike benefits of \$7 and \$10 weekly for single and married men and women, respectively, average \$150,000. At a stirring meeting in Cooper Union of workers employed in shops that have already acceded to the union terms, assessments upon them were voluntarily increased from 15 to 20 per cent of their weekly wages. This will automatically bring into the union treasury \$75,000 per week to meet half the total strike benefits.

In addition to voting 20 per cent of their weekly wages to support their fellow workers still on strike, 10,000 cloakmakers at work have already given the union an additional one day's pay, the total sums obtained from both sources being \$150,000. While this additional day's pay is not a regular donation, it is expected to be forthcoming voluntarily whenever the finances of the striking cloakmakers require it.

Other Needle Trade Unions Donate.

Large sums have been obtained from other sources, and more is forthcoming. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have voted \$50,000 in installments to the besieged strikers. Of this amount, \$10,000 was promptly received. The Rochester unions of the same organization contributed \$5,000. The Boston ladies' garment workers contributed \$5,000 to their striking brethren. The bonnaz embroidery workers of this city, a small organization, have voted to tax themselves to \$5 each. They expect to raise \$6,000, of which \$3,000 is already on hand.

In response to the appeal of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated international bodies for funds, the A. F. of L. at its convention in Detroit, made the call a special order of business and unanimously voted immediate assistance. International bodies affiliated with it are already responding.

NO DELEGATE TO AMERICAN LEGION FROM A. F. OF L.

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONVENTION HALL, DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 10.—There will be no representative of the American Federation of Labor officially attending the annual gathering of the American Legion. Instead President Green said a greeting would be sent in response to the greeting just received from John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, reading in part as follows:

"As national organizer of the American Legion it is my privilege to send this word of greeting to the members of the American Federation of Labor assembled at their annual gathering. Were it not that our national convention comes on approximately the same dates as your own I would cast every thing else I might have arranged aside and accept your kind invitation to be present and speak a personal word of greeting and extend our good wishes to you. I know you will understand why at this particular time it is impossible, but I sincerely hope you will convey to the delegates and friends in attendance at your convention the warmest thanks of the American Legion for all the American Federation of Labor has done and is doing to promulgate those things which tend toward a greater and more peaceful citizenship and which we so mutually endorse. May the years to come see the bonds of friendship between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion grow stronger and stronger."

Delegate George L. Berry, head of the pressmen's union, is in the convention. He usually serves in the capacity of messenger of greetings between the two organizations, having been a vice commander of the legion. It is not known why he hasn't been asked for the job this year.

The Sacco and Vanzetti Case Is Before A. F. of L. Convention at Detroit

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

THE fight for the lives of the class war prisoners, Nick Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, is before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Detroit.

That is not saying very much, of course. This struggle has been before every A. F. of L. convention since the United States government first put its bloody clutches upon the throats of these two courageous militants of labor. It often entered as an uninvited guest. It was never welcome.

Last year the effort to keep the Sacco-Vanzetti case before American labor, thru securing repeated action by the A. F. of L., resulted in a severe rebuff from the stolid reaction. In the words of Vice-President Matthew Woll, reporting for the resolutions committee, "We have adopted similar resolutions several years in succession. We are on record in this case. These resolutions should, therefore, not be brought in here year after year in this way." And the Sacco-Vanzetti resolution introduced last year at Atlantic City was forthwith consigned to the waste basket.

This year, however, the powerful fist of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, demanding attention, crashes its way upward thru the floor of the A. F. of L. convention hall.

Last year the resolution was introduced by the delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but not a single member of the delegation raised his voice in favor of it.

This year the resolution is presented by Delegate Samuel Equibb, of the International Granite Cutters' Union, one of the most reactionary organizations in the whole A. F. of L. Its chief spokesman, James Duncan, is first vice-president of the A. F. of L., perhaps the staunchest supporters of the late Gompers' regime. He felt himself the logical successor of Gompers, but Green got the job. Thus even this wing of the A. F. of L. recognizes that "The case of Sacco and Vanzetti has again come before the public." Every worker in the land should read the resolutions which are as follows:

"Where, after six years of imprisonment those who take an interest in this case are now more convinced than ever that Sacco and Vanzetti are not guilty of the crime they were charged with and convicted for, and

"Whereas, the motion for a new trial based on newly discovered evidence, primarily on the confession of Celestino F. Madeiros, is now before the court of Massachusetts, and

"Whereas, on this motion for a new trial, affidavits of former agents of the department of justice of the United States have been produced that show there are records on file in the office of the department

of justice, establishing the fact that there was collaboration between the department of justice and the district attorney of Norfolk county to convict Sacco and Vanzetti on charges of a crime, of which the department of justice did not believe them guilty, and

"Whereas, the attorney general has refused access to the records in the case to the counsel for the defense, in spite of his urgent request for the same, and

"Whereas, a large number of the international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are deeply interested in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti and have by resolutions adopted at their conventions, expressed the sentiment of their members on this matter, be it therefore

"Resolved, that the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled demand an immediate investigation by the congress of the United States of the actions of the agents of the department of justice; the connection of the department of justice with the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the refusal of the department of justice to disclose its files on the Sacco and Vanzetti case, be it further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the president and congress of the United States."

Not a very militant resolution, to be sure. Requesting a congressional investigation is an easy method of dodging the real issue, especially when congress is not in session, as is the case at the present time. But even this is something. The laboring masses over the land must rise and demand more.

Madeiros, who would be the chief witness for Sacco and Vanzetti, should a new trial be granted, is himself sentenced to die Oct. 27. Judge Webster Thayer may hand down a decision at any hour ordering Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair. The hour doesn't wait for congress to assemble.

With the passage of the above resolution thru the A. F. of L. convention, the protest should grow as big over the land that the department of justice will be forced itself to disgorge the documents, now held in secret, that would so clearly show the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, that even a capitalist judge, time-server of his class, would not dare rule against the demand for a new trial.

It is, of course, good to know that the A. F. of L. convention will be told that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is again before the public, very class conscious worker knows and feels that it has been before the whole working class clamoring for attention, since the day more than six years ago that saw the arrest of these two workers. It must stay there, for all the world to see, until Sacco and Vanzetti are free.

ANTHRACITE MINERS DIG DOWN TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

The anthracite miners, battling against the most corrupt and reactionary bureaucracy in the American trade union movement as well as against a highly trusted group of capitalists are on the job striking telling blows for The DAILY WORKER.

The Luzerne Street Number One of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has just sent in \$100.00 to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER. This was collected from the anthracite miners who are now engaged in a big fight to SAVE THE UNION.

The anthracite miners realize that The DAILY WORKER has done more than its bit for building up a powerful militant union of miners. This \$100.00 is only the beginning of a number of big contributions that the anthracite miners are sending in for The DAILY WORKER.

Will you join and be with the militant miners of the anthracite coal fields?

The workers of Philadelphia are doing so!

We have just received \$100.00 from the Philadelphia section of the Workers (Communist) Party. The workingmen and workingwomen of this city are surely heart and soul in the campaign to KEEP THE DAILY WORKER.

Will you pitch in?

We know you will!

This means every worker who is for the working class, and its militant champion, The DAILY WORKER.

DETROIT

TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

Invites you to hear

William Z. Foster

Secretary-Treasurer of the Trade Union Educational League

Ben Gold **J. Johnstone**

Manager of the N. Y. Joint Well known leader of the Left

Board of the Furriers' Union Wing in the Labor Movement

Speak on

"The American Federation of Labor Convention"

Now in session in Detroit

Tuesday, October 12th—8 P. M.

at **McCOLLESTER HALL**—Cor. Forest and Cass

Admission 25c.

CAPPELLINI IS FIGHTING HARD COAL DIGGERS

Unions Reviving Their Grievance Committees

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 10.—The general grievance committee of the Glenn Alden Coal company meets on the first and third Saturday afternoon, in Union Hall, 12 Market street. Two-thirds of the mines of the Glenn Alden company are represented on the committee.

The reorganization of the grievance committee is a sign that the miners are ignoring the opposition of Rinaldo Capellini and his district board, who are hostile to any attempt on the part of the miners to take the initiative in solving their problems.

Delegates from the grievance committee of the Glenn Alden Coal company are urging the organization of a general grievance body made up of delegate from all collieries.

Every progressive miner in the district is intent on getting his local represented in this committee.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1.)

wife or a chunk of real estate, he takes out his squad and his driver and whenever he spots a bootlegger or gangster, he shoves him onto the curb and concocts a sentence in which a \$100 bill figures. The gangster usually has a one hundred per cent spot in his jeans and everybody goes his way.

SO there are reasons why the police are averse to seeing the gangsters slaughter each other. Recently a peace conference between the rival gangsters took place. Besides the plenipotentiaries from both sides there were present a policeman and a big politician. The conference was no more successful than the last meeting of the league of nations. One side wanted the heads of two members of the rival gang. This concession was not granted, so the meeting adjourned. "We'll meet in the morgue," they observed playfully and departed. Such is life in a big and thriving American city. Now, if it happened in Moscow—

THIS fellow Stephenson of Indianapolis who made governors and unmade politicians of all kinds who failed to follow his instructions was a many sided character. He made over a million dollars in a few years out of the white shirt business. Nobody knew very much about his history, except that he learned the tar and feathers trade from "Doc" Evans, the chief kluxer of the southlands. Stephenson was one of the lads who was going to preserve the American woman in all her natural purity. He was also out to bury John Barleycorn.

STEPHENSON did neither. In fact he did what he could to do the opposite. It can be said to his credit that he never drank moonshine. Nothing but the best from Andy Mellon's distilleries would satisfy his palate. He was a diplomat. Being the unofficial boss of Indiana, his house was the scene of many meetings, parties and conferences. When churchmen visited his home, bibles were placed where the clerical eye could not fall to see them. But when more worldly persons were his guests women, gay and free, in scanty attire took the place of the bibles. And the rum flowed.

STEPHENSON was very much in the public eye those days. Suddenly special writers "discovered" him. He talked of the nation and his dreams. A little bit of a Mussolini was Stephenson. And the Hoosiers lapped up his publicity, just as greedily as Stephenson lapped up his whiskey. The Hoosiers were giving him their money to protect their women from shame and their sons from intoxication. Stephenson debauched thousands in all-night liquor parties and wound up his career by raping a girl, who afterwards died from her injuries.

DO the aaps who were carried away by their ex-dragon's imbecilities still believe in the K. K. K.? It is too much to expect that wisdom should strike them over night. In all probability, another klan organizer could prove to their satisfaction that their former dragon was stung by the devil, the pope or by an agent of the liquor interests. And they would go as nutty about the new faker as they did about the discarded one. Barnum knew that suckers are born every minute, and he made a fortune. But it seems that there are periods when usual. The bite more savagely than usual. The period since "Empti until recently was his first night shirt until recently was the greatest open season on suckers that this country has ever known.

Note to Wu Pei-Fu.
PEKING, Oct. 10.—The American legation here today sent word to General Wu Pei-Fu that military attaches would leave shortly to rescue a number of Americans besieged by the Cantonese army at Shan Fu.

MOSCOW WARNS ANTI-SOVIET LIES PLANNED

Beware of Stories of Soviet "Uprisings"

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.—(By Mail)—The press of the Soviet Union publishes a report from Vienna. The report is from a reliable source and concerns the close co-operation between Bucharest and Warsaw for the purpose of organizing an anti-soviet campaign in the European and American press. Warsaw will take over the leadership of this campaign.

Material is being furnished in the Polish foreign ministry concerning an alleged movement of the opposition in the C. P. of the U. S. S. R. to bring about a change of government. The "documents" which are in preparation in Warsaw will be handed to the Roumanian government which will then publish them in the press.

According to a pre-arranged plan, this task will be carried out by the war industry under the leadership of the one-time poet and present fascist Octavio Goga.

Same Old Lies.
In this connection one must remember that the recent campaign in the bourgeois press against the Soviet Union which has recently weakened, also came in the first instance from Warsaw and Bucharest working closely together.

HOPE CANADA MAY HALT U.S. IMPERIALISM

Latin-Americans Have Illusion of Rivalry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Latin-American diplomats in Washington are eagerly watching the British imperial conference soon to meet in London, to see whether it will grant Canada permission to have a diplomatic representative in the American capital. The belief that a Canada wins this right she will take a seat also in the Pan-American Union, and then the beginning of the end of Washington's bossship of Latin America will be at hand.

Canadian Nationalists in South.
Canadian nationalists of the British variety complain that the influence of the United States is greater today in Canada than is the influence of Britain. French Canadian nationalists, on the other hand, insist that Canada must further loosen her bonds with the mother country.

Meanwhile the British-Canadian financial power, embodied especially in the Royal Bank of Canada, has invaded Cuba and other Latin-American republics in competition with Wall Street banks. In Cuba both the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada serve the American sugar trust, but their interests are not wholly identical.

The diplomats from Caribbean and South American countries are hopeful that if Canada breaks into the Pan-American Union the trade advantages of that organization will stimulate the Canadians to establish an anti-Washington policy and program. If the two northern countries can be played off against each other, the Latin think, Latin American may get a chance.

When the Pan-American Union was first started, Canada was informally assured that a seat would be ready for her whenever she could persuade London to let her occupy it. Premier King is ready to demand permission.

Parisian Women Carry Fight to Vote to People

PARIS, France, Oct. 10.—Disgusted with "promises" of politicians, the League for Immediate Suffrage is taking its fight for franchise for women direct to the people.

An intensive campaign is planned, by which every voter in France will be interviewed and urged to support action to give women the right to vote. It is planned to start this action at the next session of parliament next month.

Queen Marie Offered Sum to Go in Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., October 10.—Queen Marie of Roumania may become the highest-paid actress in the movies! The Balkan monarch will be offered \$25,000 for one day's appearance in the role of the queen in "Resurrection," the motion picture adaptation of the Tolstoy classic.

A certified check for \$25,000 was placed today with the Hollywood chamber of commerce by Edwin Carver, Hollywood producer, and an invitation has been dispatched to the Roumanian legation at Washington for transmission to the queen.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY PRESIDENT TELLS OF GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY RUSSIA, PRAISES GOVERNMENT

By MAX COHN.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 10.—Russia is the most stable state in Europe and is going to endure, in the opinion of Dr. F. W. Burnham, of St. Louis, president of the Interdenominational Missionary Society. He recently came back from an extended tour of Soviet Russia and was in close contact with conditions there.

"Industry is 90 per cent of pre-war, despite the loss of 10,000,000 men during the war, the terrible famine, civil war and the allied blockade," Dr. Burnham told the missionary conference body being held in this city. He said that one of the most impressive things in Russia was the thirst for knowledge, and how this desire was satisfied as rapidly as conditions would permit.

Thousands Study.
Thousands of young men and women could be seen wending their way, not to movies or dances, but to huge halls where they were taught the sciences and economics. They had few books and were forced to take down notes as the teacher spoke. They are being trained to become experts in leading industry and education by means of western scientific knowledge.

Streets Are Safe.
"One feels safer on the streets of Moscow alone at night than on the streets of St. Louis," he said. "There are no holdups because no one has more than the other."

The tales about the breakdown of industry, the pillaging of church treasures, the wholesale murder which were carried in American newspapers are all false, according to Dr. Burnham. As a missionary, Dr. Burnham stressed the attitude of the Soviet government toward the church. Although the party in power is atheistic, there are no restrictions against attending church. No one under 18 can be taught religion except by the parents. When a schoolchild asks, "Is there a god?" the teacher says, "Is there a god?" the teacher says, "Is there a god?"

Great Youth Movement.
Dr. Burnham also told about the great youth movement of Russia. There are 800,000 Communist youth, 600,000 Young Pioneers and 450,000 Young Leninists.

He told of boxcars being run from village to village for the purpose of teaching the peasants the world's knowledge. Maps were painted on the cars and an instructor would gather the whole population around him while he told them of other people and other lands.

Progressed Far, He says.
The activities of the youth of Russia and their devotion to their country exceeds anything Dr. Burnham has ever seen. The Russians are trying in the best way they know how to bring order and light into their lives. They have done much in the last eight years.

He added that train service is good. Trains are usually on time. He was delayed once for six hours on account of a washout, but for the same reason he was nine hours late getting to Peoria last night.

"We were treated better in Russia than anywhere else we traveled."

Guatemalan Labor Supports Liberal Nicaraguan Revolt

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Guatemalan Confederation of Labor has called William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to mediate in behalf of the Nicaraguan liberals who now are fighting to restore constitutional government and the liberties of labor in Nicaragua. Green replied that he had already taken steps to help the Nicaraguan liberals and workers wisely present their case at the proper moment to the American state department. He expressed his hope of the early return of constitutional rule in Nicaragua.

Australia Will Back Pan-Pacific Meeting

SYDNEY (FP)—At the All-Australian Trade Union Congress at Sydney, attended by delegates from all parts of Australia, J. S. Garden, secretary of the Labor Council of New South Wales, read an exhaustive report upon the proposal to hold a Pan-Pacific conference. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That this 3 All-Australian Trade Union Congress resolves: (1) To take an active part in the struggle towards international trade union unity and to assist in calling a single world congress of all trade union organizations; (2) to attend the Pan-Pacific Trade Union conference to be called in Canton May 1 1927; (3) to issue an appeal to all workers of the Pacific, pointing out the necessity of unification of their forces against international capitalism and its war preparations; (4) to send greetings to the awakened Chinese workers and their trade unions; (5) to accept the invitation of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions to send as soon as possible an official trade union delegation to Soviet Russia."

It is stated that Pres. Green of the American Federation of Labor, is hesitating to send even an observer to the Pan-Pacific labor conference, though United States labor is deeply involved in the fate of the Pacific.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

LANSBURY TELLS OF WONDER WORK IN SOVIET UNION

Specialty Pleased at Health Resorts

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—Mr. Lansbury, editor the London Daily Herald, who spent the summer in the Caucasian health resorts, returned to Moscow and was interviewed by journalists about his impressions in Russia.

"I crossed in the train," he said, "4,000 versts from North to South and saw with my own eyes how peasants were working on the fields and working in factories and workshops. My general impression is this: laboring masses of the Soviet Union are intensely working every day, trying to build new forms of life. One can notice still that there is not enough of modern machinery, but this is the fault of the western countries."

"If the lazy gentlemen of London, in whose hands lies the fate of England, could have seen the heroic efforts of Soviet workers for the sake of reconstruction of their country, they would understand the silliness and narrow-mindedness of their policy towards the Soviet Union."

Workers Use Palatial Resorts.
"The health resorts and houses of rest in the Soviet Union are the best in the world. I saw in my life many health resorts, but they are, as it was in old Russia, accessible only for millionaires. It is real joy to see that in Russia health resorts are used by workers, by whose hands in fact they have been built. The treatment of patients is excellent and leaves nothing to be desired."

Pravda Says Powers' Intervention In to China Leads to War

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Referring to the present political situation in China and rumors of a foreign intervention, Pravda, in a leading article, says:

"As it is known, Great Britain, if not to count Japan, is considered a 'most interested' power in China; she occupies the first place by her trade with China. English are in control of Great Britain with English capital. Chinese customs are one of the biggest creditors of China and has got the best concessions. She plays the first violin in the Peking diplomatic corps."

"This dominating position of England is based on a series of treaties forcibly imposed upon China. It is not surprising, therefore, that the national revolutionary movement trying to overthrow all unequal treaties affects first of all and mostly England."

"But what to do? To declare war? It is not so simple as it was in 1841 and 1861. To organize a new crusade of all 'interested powers' as in 1900, when, under pretext of the suppression of the Boxer rebellion, the new chains were imposed upon China by the notorious Boxer protocol?"

"That would be the best way. But, unfortunately, other powers do not see it."

British-Italian Pact No Threat to France Chamberlain Asserts

LONDON, October 10.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, is quite vociferous in denial that the recent secret confab with Mussolini over the mutual problems of Italy and England have any hostility inherent in the subjects debated toward other European powers.

"I need hardly say," says Chamberlain, "that any such ideas show entire misconception of our relations with other countries and of our country's policies."

Chamberlain even expressed "delight" over the Franco-German accord, which is built upon the new steel trust of continental firms and in opposition to the British steel interests. In other words, Sir Austen feels that the new British-Italian alliance offsets the Franco-German move and that he can afford to pretend joy at the Franco-German accord.

Leningrad Tobacco Factories Produce 12 Billion Smokes

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Amongst the seven tobacco trusts in the U. S. S. R. the first place belongs to the Leningrad Tobacco Trust, which gives more than one-third of the whole production of tobacco. Owing to the enlargement of production and rational organization, the trust gave in this year 2,125,000 rubles of profit. Its turnover is more than doubled, having reached 48,000,000 rubles. The excise duties paid amounted to 22,000,000 rubles. The production of the trust is quickly growing, and for 1925-26 it will reach 12 milliards of cigarettes, or 4.5 per cent more than the whole production of all Petrograd factories before the war.



The Farmers' Section will appear regularly in every Monday morning's issue of The DAILY WORKER. Watch for it.

JARDINE SLAPS ARMOUR CO. ON THE WRIST

Company Charged with Mixing Grain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A sharp wrist slap has been administered by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago. He has cited the concern to appear and show cause why it should not be barred from trading in grain on all contract markets on charges that it has tried to manipulate the market price of grain on the Chicago market.

The grounds of the charges are that the Armour concern is alleged to have mixed a lot of rye screenings with No. 2 rye in a public warehouse, then had warehouse certificates made out showing this mixture to be all No. 2 rye, and finally reported this stuff as a part of the stock of No. 2 rye on hand for future delivery, thereby affecting the price of that grade by falsely reporting the supply.

Accused of Mixing Grain.

Jardine's action was taken under the Grain Futures Trading Act, and curiously resembles some of the complaints made for many years in vain by farmers and farm organizations in the northwest which non-partisan league. In the instance the Armour company is accused of mixing 5,000 bushels of screenings with the No. 2 grain.

Hearing of the complaint will take place Oct. 11 in Chicago before a referee in Room 717, Postal Telegraph Bldg.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMERS ORGANIZE TO PROTECT DAIRY HERDS FROM "TUBERCULIN TEST" OF COMBINES

The T. B. test for cattle has been proven to be a fraud by the Farmers' Protective Association of Pennsylvania. Louis Cramer, head of the above mentioned organization, at a spirited meeting and picnic of the F. P. A., where there were over 5,000 farmers who came from a radius of 50 miles around to Rocky Springs in Lancaster County on the 11th of September, told his fellow-farmers that the T. B. test for cattle was a move on the part of the big milk combines to drive the small milk dealers off the market and kill off the farmers' herds, thereby making a shortage of milk and giving them the control of the milk market. The Farmers' Protective Association has only been organized three months and has a membership of over 1,200. Each member pays \$5 to join which money is being held to make a test case of the T. B. test and area in the County of Lancaster and Federal Court at W. D.

At this meeting and picnic there were several speakers, a few which came from nearby states, like Ohio, and who came for the express purpose of telling the farmers of Pennsylvania what they are going to do with the T. B. test in Ohio, and a few other men interested in the welfare of the farmer and his rights as a producer of the national wealth.

One was from the Philadelphia sanitary board and a few veterinarians that have refused to act under the new law and spoke and showed from a scientific point of view that the men that call themselves inspectors for the state sanitary boards know nothing in regard to T. B. in cattle.

For an example they cite that when they inject the serum under the tail of a cow and on the next day or two a swelling appears they say that she has the T. B. and has to go down. This does not prove anything, as the swelling can arise from the irritation. The speaker then went on and denounced the usurpation of the state powers for the interests of the big milk trusts, and the government in general, and issued a call for a new political party that will protect the interests of the producers and consumers.

Another one of the speakers was Dr. Murrburg, a weekly paper that is taking up the fight for the farmer.

In his talk he denounced the politics of the states and called for the support of the farmers to stand by him in case of the oppression that will naturally follow this movement.

Most of the farmers in Lancaster county subscribe to the Lancaster News-Journal, which did not take up the fight of the farmers, and they have for the most part revoked their subs and are subscribing for the Millersville Press.

During the speaking the speakers challenged any members of the state sanitary board and the mayor of Lancaster, who have been in the fight on the side of the testing of cattle and for the trusts, to set the time, place and date to debate the question on whether or not the T. B. test for cattle is not a fraud, with the exception that the debate must provide for the public to attend. So far no one has dared to accept the challenge.

At Rocky Springs Park the entertainment was free for all the children that came.

FARM PROBLEM GOT SPEECHES FROM CONGRESS

Lots of Talk But Very Little Relief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Senator Nye of North Dakota is issuing to voters a tabulation of the 273 speeches and groups of "remarks" on farm relief made in congress during the recent session of congress.

A very large proportion of the 14,000 pages of the Congressional Record printed during that session were devoted to this discussion of distress in American agriculture and what should or should not be done by the federal government about it.

Nye has also compiled a list of 164 books and magazine articles or reports dealing with the same question. "The farm problem," he says in a letter to his constituents, "is still the unfinished work, and will demand the first attention of the second session of the 69th congress, which will convene in December. Farm legislation is the paramount question now before the country."

ARMOUR GRAIN CO. IS TRYING TO STALL OFF HEARING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Armour Company of Chicago went to the courts today in an attempt to prevent a hearing before a referee in Chicago on October 11 on charges made by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine that the company had violated grain futures trading regulations.

doing the farmer a favor by buying milk that they do not need.

Well, that is the whole fight, and a damn serious fight, as most of these get along on the milk checks that they get, as even in the so-called "garden spot of the world" half of the farmers work on the cow basis. Now they are killing their cows and skinning them on the milk price. All in the name of the public, and at the same time the price of milk has gone up here already because they called it "tuberculin tested" on their milk bottle caps, and all such bunk. You should see this milk—water-like—20 cents a quart. This is some showing for the farmer to make him think, and they are on the right road if they will just stick and combine with the city worker and carry on a general fight against capital and the profiteers in general.

They are speaking about marking their own milk in Lancaster and Philadelphia, which is the proper thing for the farmer to do—co-operative distribution of production. That will help us along on the organization of society on a sound basis for the benefit of those that produce, and not a small number of drones that have usurped the government power and keep the rest of the people starving for their lust.

Russians Peasants Seek Information on Great Britain

The following is a letter to the Peasants' Gazette, and forwarded to The DAILY WORKER, written by I. V. Bunin of the Ozeronki Village Council of the Tula Gubernia, Union of Soviet Russian Republics:

To the Peasants' Gazette:

Please send my letter to any English paper that is supporting the workers' and peasants' movement. When I read the paper about the peasants' inevitable questions and discussions inevitably arise. They are interested in what is going on in England, and in events connected with the strike. I told them that letters may be sent abroad. They were very enthusiastic about it and asked me to write abroad requesting the English farmers to reply on the following points, which they are interested in:

Conditions in England, farmers' conditions, land questions, schooling, taxation, conditions of miners and their families, army's sociological composition, its attitude, the farmers' ability to keep up correspondence on these subjects. Will the censor of the government allow it?

The Soviet peasants wish to inform their English comrades that they are now free from the property owners' oppression; that the land, forests and orchards belong to them now; that the late land owners' estates now have Soviet farms, schools and homes for homeless children and orphans; that they have the right to complain to the local government's representatives of any misadministration, and that for speaking their mind they are not imprisoned.

I. Bunin,
Peasant Correspondent.

Workers (Communist) Party

WORKERS' SCHOOL PUTS STRESS ON ENGLISH CLASS

Special Text Books Are Being Prepared

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—An important part of the Workers' School this year will be its classes in English. There will be classes in Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced English and in Public Speaking.

Such well-known English teachers as Carl Wroblewski, Eli Jacobson, Sonia Gineburg, Ray Bonnet, Max Rock, Sonia Walder, Pauline Rogers and Sonia Winet will be the instructors. Classes will be limited in size to twenty-five thus making it possible for each student to receive more individual instruction.

Evening Classes.

As many evening classes as are needed will be formed as well as an English class in the day time for night workers. From registrations already handed in, three elementary, two intermediate, one advanced English and one public speaking classes have been formed. Each class will have two sessions a week, each session being 1 hour and 15 minutes long. Foreign-speaking comrades and workers who wish to concentrate this year on English can do so by registering for two English classes.

Special Textbooks.

An interesting feature of the English classes this year will be the use of two new textbooks being prepared by the Workers' School. For years the workers and foreigners in this country have lacked a simple and interesting book that could be used as a basis for their learning how to read, how to express themselves, to spell and write correctly and not be full of capitalist propaganda and childish, nonsensical and dry in its nature. Themes based on the life of workers, containing vocabulary that workers must use, interesting and realistic in approach are the center around which the different lessons are based.

The instructors of English in the Workers' School, unlike those in the public or private schools, who are either hostile or indifferent to the struggle of the workers, are themselves members of the Workers (Communist) Party and a part of the labor movement and therefore interested in helping the students as much as possible.

Foreigners Should Enroll.

Every foreign-speaking worker who wishes to do his share of work in the American labor movement, and every foreign-speaking member of the Workers (Communist) Party should register for and take a class in English in the Workers' School. All English classes start the week of October 25.

Register today at the Workers' School headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, Room 35. For further information on the school, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director at the same address.

Michigan District Convention Adopts Election Platform

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—The Michigan state convention of the Workers' Party was held in Detroit Saturday, Oct. 9, with delegates representing Wayne, Oakland, Kent, Genesee, Muskegon and Saginaw counties. The convention adopted the following platform:

Revision of workmen's compensation, workers injured in industrial accidents to be paid compensation equal to their wages; against the use of injunctions in labor disputes; all public work to be done by union labor; repeal of criminal syndicalism act; abolition of the state police; rigid enforcement of safety laws; for amendment to the United States constitution prohibiting child labor; against exploitation of prison labor; unemployment compensation; repeal of the 18th amendment; nationalization of the coal and iron mines and the other natural resources; nationalization of the railroads and means of transportation; for the McNary-Haugen bill providing relief for farmers.

The following candidates were nominated for the state offices for the coming election:

Governor, William Reynolds; secretary of state, Sarah Victor; state treasurer, Arnold Zeigler; attorney general, Cyril Lambkin; auditor general, Aaron M. Katz.

Mass meetings have been arranged in five different cities and noon-day meetings in front of the factories. The delegates to the convention were certain that thousands of workers would be reached with the Workers' Party propaganda and would register and vote for the Workers' Party candidates.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one



Make it a weekly habit. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Section 6 Executive Holds Special Large Meeting on October 12

The Section Executive Committee of Section 6, Chicago, will hold an enlarged meeting Tuesday, October 12, at 3249 Beach Ave. Matters of great importance are to be taken up at this meeting and all nuclei executive committees as well as leading comrades of the party and the Young Workers League are requested to take note and attend. The executive committee of the nuclei should attend in a body. The meeting starts at 8 p. m.

W. P. ELECTION CAMPAIGN TOURS

Ben Gitlow

Ben Gitlow, who is well-known to the workers of this country as a militant fighter in the ranks of labor, begins his big election campaign tour under the banner of the Workers (Communist) Party with a meeting in New Haven on September 29. Workers in cities all over the country—Comrade Gitlow's tour will take him all the way from New Haven to Milwaukee—will have the opportunity of hearing the 1924 vice-presidential candidate of the Workers Party and its present gubernatorial candidate in New York on "WHAT CAN THE ELECTIONS DO FOR THE WORKERS?"

The complete tour follows:

TOLEDO, Ohio—Oct. 11.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Oct. 12, N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Oct. 13.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oct. 14.

H. M. Wicks.

H. M. Wicks, labor speaker and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, is now engaged in an election campaign tour covering a large number of cities in Pennsylvania. His subject is: "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?"

The rest of his tour follows:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., N. S. Carnegie Music Hall.
COVINGTON, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 7:30 p. m., Covington Hall.
AMBRIDGE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 8 p. m., Crofton Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 8 p. m., Friday, Oct. 15, Workers' Lyceum—45 Miller street.
AVERDA, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 17, 2:30 p. m., Branton Granish Hall.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Tuesday, Oct. 19, 8 p. m., Market Hall.
CHARLOTTE, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 20, Italian Hall, cor. 2nd and Lookout.
BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 21, 7:30 p. m., Union Hall.
EAST PITTSBURGH, Sat., Oct. 23, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum—25 Miller St.
NEW KENSINGTON, Thurs., Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 14th St. and 4th Ave.
HARMERSVILLE, Pa., Friday, Oct. 23, 7:30 p. m., Ukrainian Hall.
NEW CASTLE, Pa., Saturday, Oct. 20, 7 p. m., Knights of Malta Hall.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sunday, Oct. 20, 8 p. m., Labor Lyceum—25 Miller St.

Rebecca Grecht.

Rebecca Grecht, who has just completed a tour in Ohio, will cover a number of cities in Minnesota and Michigan this October in connection with the election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Grecht will speak on "What Do the Elections Mean to the Workers?" Her tour follows:

ROCKFORD, Ill., Oct. 16, 8 p. m., St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19, 435 Rice St.
MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20, Finnish Hall.
CHISHOLM, Minn., Oct. 21, Karls Hall.
VIRGINIA, Minn., Oct. 22, SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 23, Workers' Hall.
DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 24, Workers' Hall.
IRONWOOD, Mich., Oct. 25, Finnish Hall.
HAWCOCK, Mich., Oct. 26, Kausankote Hall.
FLINT, Mich., Oct. 29, GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 30, MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 31.

Milwaukee Nucleus Plans Benefit Dance for the Daily Worker

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—The Central St. Nucleus No. 1, City of Milwaukee, will stage a social and dance for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER at Miller Hall, Eighth and State Street, 3rd floor, Sunday, Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

An admission of 25 cents will be charged. Good music and lots of fun!

Wolfe Has Successful Meeting in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—For the first time in several years the Workers Party held a public mass meeting in the Seattle Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, District Organizer Aaron Fisherman, who stated the aims and purposes of the Workers Party and introduced the speaker, Bertram D. Wolfe, who is touring the country.

The large attendance applauded the speaker repeatedly and gave him a good reception. A collection of \$60 was taken up for educational purposes.

Send The DAILY WORKER for one month to your shop-mate.

WORKERS PARTY PROTESTS N. Y. POLICE TERROR

Asks Socialists for a United Labor Ticket

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—In a telegram sent to the mayor, James G. Walker, the Workers (Communist) Party, thru Benjamin Gitlow, Communist candidate for governor, denounces the New York police for their wholesale arrests of striking cloakmakers.

The telegram declares that the New York police are lining up in the struggle on the side of the manufacturers against the cloakmakers who are struggling to maintain their union and fight against the introduction of sweatshop labor.

Ask United Labor Ticket.

The Workers (Communist) Party, in view of the necessity of unity of all forces of labor in support of the cloakmakers' fight against injunctions and police brutality, has invited the socialist party to join in a united labor ticket in the campaign, with one set of candidates backed by both parties. The invitation is, in part, as follows:

"Socialist Party,
7 East 15th Street,
New York, N. Y.

"Dear Comrades:—A vicious injunction has been issued against the 40,000 striking cloakmakers in the city of New York. The courts, the police, the governor of New York state—the entire state machinery has been brutally thrown on the side of the manufacturers in order to break this strike of the brave cloakmakers who have continued to battle against the manufacturers in spite of hunger and the brutal attacks of the police.

A Vital Issue.

"This struggle affects the vital interests not only of these 40,000 cloakmakers but of the entire needle trades, and if the injunction is to go unchallenged and undefeated, the labor movement of this city, state and nation will suffer a severe setback.

"At this moment, more than ever before, the united power of the working class must be thrown in support of the cloakmakers and a mighty resistance must be put up against these officials who use their offices to intimidate workers and break strikes. At this time, more than ever, the workers must utilize their political power and put up an aggressive fight with all the strength at their command in order to hearten labor and give courage to these striking workers in their battle against great odds.

Program For United Action.

"We propose a common program and one set of candidates of the socialist party and the Workers (Communist) Party for one joint campaign on the issues: 1. Against injunctions; 2. Against interfering with the right to strike and picket; 3. Against wholesale arrests of striking workers as in the cloakmakers' strike, the furriers' strike; 4. Against all attempts to deny to labor the right of freedom of speech, press, assembly and against such laws as persecution of foreign-born and criminal syndicalism laws, which are all intended to intimidate workers and prevent their union organization.

One Ticket And Joint Support.

"We believe that on this program a way can be found to agree upon one set of labor candidates backed by the two political parties of labor, in spite of the fact that election day is only several weeks off. This united campaign is even more necessary because the capitalists have put forward as their candidates the open shopper Mills and the arbitration and injunction 'friend of labor,' Al Smith.

"Governor Smith, who has sought to introduce compulsory arbitration in this strike and who is responsible for a commission which turned down the fundamental needs of the workers in this country, bears the chief responsibility for the injunction. Governor Smith is the boss of the democratic party and is responsible for the present city administration, which has already caused the arrest of several thousands of workers.

"Dist. Executive Committee No. 2, 'Workers (Communist) Party,' Wm. W. Weinstein, Gen. Sec'y.

Detroit to Celebrate Russian Anniversary

DETROIT, Oct. 10.—All Detroit organizations friendly to Soviet Russia are requested to keep Sunday afternoon, November 7, open for the greatest demonstration for Soviet Russia ever held in this city, the ninth anniversary of the Russian revolution, which will be celebrated in the Detroit Armory, corner Brush and Larned streets.



Read it today and every day in The DAILY WORKER. It appears today on page six.

WORKERS PARTY ENTERS CANDIDATES IN STATE ELECTIONS THIS YEAR

In a number of states nominations have been filed by petition while in others the petition campaign is still in progress to place Workers (Communist) Party candidates officially on the ballots. Nominations officially filed:

Michigan.

The following candidates will appear officially on the ballot in the primary elections to be held Tuesday, Sept. 14: Governor, William Reynolds; Congress, 13th District, William Hollenhaus; Congress, 1st Dist., Harry Kishner; Congress, 19th Dist., Daniel C. Holder; Secretary of State, Sarah Victor; State Treasurer, Arnold Zeigler; Attorney General, Cyril Lambkin; Auditor General, Aaron M. Katz.

Pennsylvania.

The following were the candidates nominated: Governor, H. M. Wicks; Lieutenant-Governor, Parthenia Hills; Secretary of Internal Affairs, Max Jenkins; United States Senator, E. J. Cary; State Legislature, 1st district, Ernest C. Say, 2nd district, Leonard Forster; Second District, Mike Blaskovitz and Celia Paransky.

For Congress, Seventh District, Margaret Yeager; Eighth District, Susie Kendra and Peter Skiric.

Colorado.

Governor, William Dwyer; United States Senator, James A. Ayers; Secretary of State, Nelson Dewey; State Treasurer, Leonard Forster; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Helena Dwyer; State Auditor, O. McSwain.

Massachusetts.

Governor, Lewis Marks; Lieutenant Governor, Albert Oddie; U. S. Senator, William Dwyer; Treasurer, Winfield A. Ballam; Auditor, Emma F. Hutchins; Secretary of State, Max Lerner; Secretary of State, Henry J. Carter.

Ohio.

Canton, Stark County
State Senator, 41st District, Carl Gullion; State Assemblyman, 21st District, Peter Pichler.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES SUPPORTED BY THE WORKERS PARTY:

OHIO

Allen County
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Edwin Blank. Representative to the General Assembly, Corbin N. Shook. Sheriff, B. C. Mosher. County Auditor, C. E. Thompson. County Commissioner, Karl W. Frey. County Treasurer, C. E. Thompson. County Recorder, L. L. Landis. Prosecuting Attorney, Carl B. Blank. Clerk of the Courts, Robert J. Kelley.

WASHINGTON

J. L. Freeman, candidate for United States Senator of the Farmer-Labor Party.

PETITION CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS TO PUT THESE CANDIDATES ON THE BALLOTS:

Illinois.

J. Louis Engdahl, candidate for United States Senator from Illinois. Congressman, 1st district, Julius Zimmerman from 7th congressional district. Catharine Kalousek, congresswoman from 6th congressional district. Elizabeth Grimm, congresswoman from 1st congressional district.

New York.

Governor, Benjamin Gitlow, Lieutenant Governor, Franklin P. Brill. Attorney General, Arthur S. Leeds. State Comptroller, Juliet Sturges, Bronx.

Assembly, 6th District, Benjamin Lifschitz. Assembly, 8th District, Rebecca Grecht. Assembly, 17th District, Julius Cocking. Assembly, 18th District, Abraham Markoff. Congress, 13th District, Charles Krummel. Congress, 14th District, Alexander Trachtenberg. Congress, 20th District, William W. Weinstein. Senate, 14th District, Elmer T. Allison. (Bronx)

Assembly, 3rd Dist., Elias Marks. Assembly, 4th District, Isidore Steiner. Assembly, 5th District, Charles Zimmerman. Assembly, 7th District, Joseph Boruchowicz. Congress, 23rd District, Moissaye J. Olgin. (Brooklyn)

Assembly, 6th District, George Primoff. Assembly, 23rd District, Fannie Warshawsky. Congress, 10th District, Bertram D. Wolfe. Senate, 7th District, Morris Rosen.

Connecticut.

Governor, William MacKenzie. Lieut. Governor, Edward Masako. Comptroller, John Gombos. Secretary of State, Jane H. Feldman. Treasurer, H. Wolfson.

Cleveland District Launches Workers' Education Classes

CLEVELAND, Oct. 10.—Classes in Communism, the history of the labor movement, and in English will start in Cleveland. Registration is now being taken. The class will begin on Sunday, Oct. 17 at 10:30 a. m. sharp.

A class in Communism will be conducted by Comrade L. Amter, the district secretary. The classes in Communism and in the history of the labor movement will be held at the district office, 5927 Euclid Ave., on the following days:

History of the Labor Movement and Communist Policies in the Trade Unions on Sunday mornings, beginning on Oct. 17, at 10:30 a. m. All nuclei and section industrial organizers must attend this class. Price of course, \$2, which must be raised by the nucleus. Any other comrades may also attend, upon payment of fee.

Communism on Fridays, beginning on October 22 at 8 p. m. All nuclei and section agitators must attend this class. Price of course \$2, which must be raised by the nucleus. Classes in English will be held as follows: Freiheit Hall, 5514 E. 118th street, on Monday and Thursday nights at 8 p. m.; Hungarian Hall, 4309 Lorain avenue, on Tuesday and Friday nights at 8 p. m.; South Slavic Hall, 5607 St. Clair, on Wednesday nights at 8 p. m. and Sunday mornings at 10:30 a. m. Price of course \$2, and all comrades possible should enroll in these classes.

SUPERINTENDENT IS IN LEAGUE WITH CAPITALISTS

Support "Pure" Press to Save Country

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 10.—A clean giveaway of the class nature of the Associated Press and 1,200 member newspapers, and of the tieup between religion and capitalism was divulged by E. T. Cutter, Chicago, superintendent of the central division of the Associated Press and one of the "big guns" in this service, at a meeting of Wisconsin newspapermen and the town bankers and business men here.

"Concerned" About Reds.

Cutter, whose favorite recreation is addressing conferences of Methodist preachers on the "service" of his institution, was quite concerned about what the "bolshheviks" might do to the country.

"If we are to save the country from the bolsheviks, it must be by a definite co-operative effort between the business world, the higher educational institutions, religion, and the press," he declared quite shamelessly.

Toddlers to Government.

The "non-partisan" nature of the Associated Press was extolled, immediately followed by the declaration that "during the war, there was not a thing that the government wanted the Associated Press to do that it did not do."

Cutter said frankly that "day after day, night after night, we printed publicly by the yard."

Even the business men present snickered when Cutter said he knew newspapermen who started work with the prayer: "Lord, show me Thy way that I may walk therein."

He made an intelligent observation when he said that "there is no group that more deserves the support of the merchants than the newspapermen."

Cutter scared the wits out of the businessmen by quoting an unnamed author as saying:

"Unless there is a religious upheaval in this country within the next few years, it will be in the hands of the bolsheviks."

He immediately proposed a remedy, however. It was more support for the newspapers printing the "pure (capitalist) news" of the Associated Press.

Make it one day's pay to keep The DAILY WORKER.



CONDITIONS AUGUR FOR VICTORY OF FARMER-LABOR PARTY IN RACE FOR GOVERNOR OF SOUTH DAKOTA

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS

BROOKINGS, S. D., Oct. 10.—The Farmer-Labor Party of South Dakota is putting on full steam ahead, with almost certain prospects of electing the veteran warrior in the Farmer-Labor movement of this state, Tom Ayres, governor.

A state Farmer-Labor conference was held last Friday at Huron, at which 40 leaders of the Farmer-Labor Party took part, representing all sections of the state. The conference was also attended by Miss Lorraine Daley, who has just recovered from an illness lasting several months, and who made an inspiring address to the conference, notwithstanding her convalescence. The conference was also attended by the editor of the United Farmer, Alfred Knutson of Blomack, N. D. The backbone of the Farmer-Labor movement of the state was present.

The conference outlined a campaign which will arouse the producing classes of the state to rally to the support of the Farmer-Labor Party. It subscribed to a campaign war chest and made arrangements to route veteran Farmer-Labor campaigners thru-out the state.

Ayres Has Good Chance.

Tom Ayres stands a good chance of election, it is admitted by all political observers. The republican party is split in the state. Carl Gunderson, the present republican governor, is opposed by John Hipple as an independent candidate. He is editor of the Capital Journal, published at Pierre, and his candidacy signals the rupture in the republican ranks, since he was a strong pillar in the republican party.

Many Banks Close.

Over 250 state and national banks in South Dakota have closed their doors and 100,000 depositors in these banks have sustained a loss of over \$50,000,000, the deposits of the produc-

Urges Organization to Bring Druggists From Slave Condition

By a Worker Correspondent.

Oct. 10 to Oct. 20 has been set aside as pharmacy week. Pharmacy week was inaugurated by one of the big wholesale drug supply houses, Johnson & Johnson. During this week, and before, millions will be spent in advertising, extolling the characters of the neighborhood druggists.

It will be pointed out that the druggist is one who has spent much time and money in learning his trade, and that the public should think more of them and patronize them more.

But they will not point out the slave conditions under which the druggist works. They work for a measly wage and are forced to work hours longer than those engaged in other trades. The average druggist must work nine hours a day, Sundays, holidays, late at night, and receive about 50 cents an hour for his labor.

The young boys who work in the stores are even more exploited. Many work six or even seven hours a day after school for \$5 a week. I know of one, 12 years old, who works for \$2.50 a week.

If a druggist doesn't like his job and quits there are many others waiting to take his job, so the boss doesn't worry.

Organization is the only thing that will save the pharmacists. Think about this during pharmacy week.

Form Booster Club for Daily Worker at Superior, Wisconsin

By ARNOLD J. RONN, Worker Correspondent.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 10.—Having read and received several appeals and being finally convinced that something ought to be done in a jiffy to raise money to keep The DAILY WORKER in existence, a number of our "live-wire" comrades were stirred into action. A meeting was held and the result was the formation of a DAILY WORKER Booster Club. This club was not organized merely to assist in The DAILY WORKER's present drive for \$50,000. It was organized to furnish permanent relief by securing a bunch of subs, soliciting ads, selling literature, and so on.

To date only one meeting has been held—the one at which the club was organized. Present at this meeting were such authorities as Comrades Matti Tenhunen and John Miller, business and advertising managers, respectively, of the Finnish daily, Tyomies, and others.

True to old form (the not merely to make it appear complicated) a few committees were elected, such as executive, membership, entertainment, and by-laws, also a secretary, treasurer, and last, but by no means least, a DAILY WORKER correspondent and publicity agent (that's me). To acquire prestige, the consensus of opinion was that the club should be made "exclusive." That is, we don't expect to have our club considered a kindergarten or a dumping ground for those about to kick in from old age, who, it was figured, would at best be only in the way. Hence an age limit was suggested.

The entertainment committee has plans for a "blowout" soon.

"BLACK JACK" IS NAME OF BOSS BLOOD HOUND

By S. GLOBERMAN (Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Oct. 10.—Black Jack Jerome, whose I first heard this name was at the 27th Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held recently in Oakland.

Black Jack Jerome was mentioned, at every session, and when the convention was over, the name Black Jack Jerome was still ringing in my ears. "Who is Black Jack Jerome?"

McDonald, the president of the Building Trades Council of California, explained and described the notorious character.

Black Jack Jerome resides in San Francisco. He is the heart and soul of the chamber of commerce, the minion of the Industrial Builders' Association.

Black Jack Jerome is the bloodhound of the exploiters against organized labor; during the carpenter's strike, which is still in progress, he organized a gang of underworld characters, equipped them with shot guns and were attacking the strikers. Many victims have fallen by his orders. One of the strikers was killed on his way home at his own stairway. These violence were carried on until McDonald went to the mayor and warned him that unless the Black Jack Jerome band be denied the right to carry guns the strikers will arm themselves and meet violence with violence.

When Black Jack Jerome had seen that the mayor was not too anxious to cooperate he organized a citizens committee of one hundred who offered their aid to the city authorities to stop the violence committed by the strikers.

However, McDonald, exclaimed that not Black Jack Jerome nor the citizens committee of one hundred would be able to crush the carpenter strike in order to introduce the American Plan Company Union within the building trades.

McDonald has also denounced the Supreme Court of the United States branding it as a tool of the California Builders' Association.

His speech was a ringing message which heralded in the hearts of four hundred delegates representing a hundred thousand organized workers throughout the state of California.

Cop Points Pistol at Running Striker But Fears to Shoot

By J. N., Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The other morning while going to my work I was a witness to the following tragicomic happening: Right off Sixth avenue and 40th street one scab window cleaner was in the way of receiving some justly-earned beating by a couple of strikers. The cop appears and the strikers take to their heels, cop and scabs after them. The strikers have been too fast to catch, so the "guardian of law" and capital pulls out his gun and points to the two fugitives, thinking to stop them. But they would not stop. Cop and scab, realizing their failure, mutter some insults—and that is all.

ers on the land. Capitalism has administered a terrific blow to the farmers of the state. The revolt is rising.

Needless to note, the capitalist parties have no program to cope with a situation that they have created. The prospects were never so good of electing a Farmer-Labor governor as they are at this time.

Textile Industry of Soviet Union Doubles Last Year's Extension

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The building and repairing works in the textile industry surpass nearly twice as much the works of the last year. There will be spent over 110,000,000 rubles for this purpose.

The chief work consists of enlarging the old factories, building new ones, equipment with new machinery and construction of decent living quarters for workers.

To Decide Government Ownership of Shipping

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—All hearings conducted by the U. S. shipping board on the issue of private or government ownership as a future policy for the American merchant marine, advocates of government ownership and operation will take part.

The hearings on future policy of ownership and operation were ordered by the Jones resolution adopted by congress at its recent session. The main discussion will take place in Washington but other hearings will be conducted in ten cities, including New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, Detroit, Minneapolis, Denver and Portland, Ore.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

4,000 WORKERS ON PAPER BOXES STRIKE IN N. Y.

Independent Union in Fight for Demands

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—(FP)—Four thousand paper box workers are striking in New York for a \$5 weekly wage increase, 44-hour week, time and a half overtime, double time Sunday pay. About 65 per cent of the workers are girls and women. Men do the scoring and cutting as well as driving paper box delivery wagons.

All are in the Paper Box Makers Union, an independent industrial union. Open shop workers are employed for long hours at as little as half the pay of union workers. Union shops have the 44-hour week at present.

Cops and Dicks Fight Strikers. The paper box industry is of considerable importance in New York, where great quantities of the boxes are used in both wholesale and retail trades, especially in garment industries and by department stores.

At least one detective agency is known to be attempting strike-breaking by supplying nonunion drivers and chauffeurs for manufacturers to deliver stock on hand. The agency gets \$10 a day per man. Police are acting as guards on the wagons.

May Reaffirm. The union has been conducting an intensive organization campaign for several months. George Powers and Anthony Capraro are the organizers; Fred Calola, the union manager.

The union was at one time affiliated with the Paper Pulp and Shipbuilders Workers International Union, a member of the American Federation of Labor, and hopes to again join this international.

Benefit Movie Here Will Portray Passaic Millworkers Struggles

The historic struggle of the 16,000 unorganized textile workers against the inhuman exploitation by the mill bosses will be shown in Chicago, Oct. 29 at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, in pictures.

The picture commences with the time the worker leaves his home in Europe, obsessed with dreams of a new and better life here in America, and shows the horrible life of the workers in the hell holes of New Jersey.

The drama of the entire strike is portrayed; the call for the strike, the brutal attacks of the mill owned police; the huge mass meetings, the splendid relief activities; all this is shown. In short you will spend an evening in the front line trenches of American industrial warfare.

The Ashland Auditorium must be packed on October 29. Two performances will be shown, one at 7 and one at 9 o'clock. Come early.

The proceeds are to assist in purchasing necessities for the needy strikers and their families. To continue the strike, money must be sent to Passaic. By seeing this film you will not only enjoy an evening, but you will also assist in relieving the condition of the textile strikers.

Here's an Opportunity to Help

NEW YORK.—(FP)—Overcoats, shoes and other clothing are needed badly for the Passaic textile strikers and their families, declares the Intl. Workers Aid. The eight months' fight began in winter and is now wheeling around to winter again. Pickets are still braving wintry winds and policemen's clubs in this summer garments and ragged remnants of coats. Clothing collections may be left at Room 237, 700 Broadway, New York, or sent directly to the Passaic Strikers General Relief Committee at 743 Main ave., Passaic, N. J.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

will speak in
New York City
MONDAY EVE., OCT. 25TH
at Central Opera House,
67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Window Cleaners Fight for Standards

By LEON PLATT
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The yearly agreement between the Protective Window Cleaners' Union and the Employers' Association of Window Cleaners expired on September 30. At the same day a general union membership meeting was held with a 100 per cent attendance to discuss the negotiations between the Employers' Association and the union.

Among the new demands that the union put forward to the employer were featured a \$44 and 44-hour week, instead of \$40 and 45 hours as it prevails now. Altho these demands are considered by the window cleaners modest, the employers refused even to discuss them with the labor representatives. This attitude of the employers, and their constant attempts to break the Window Cleaners' Union, served as a signal to the workers to strengthen their ranks and resist the offensive of the bosses to lower their standards of living. This was clearly demonstrated at their membership meeting, where all like one man decided to fight for their new demands and union. The challenge of the bosses was met by a declaration of an unanimous general strike, beginning October 1 of all window cleaners in New York City.

The Window Cleaners' Job. Not only is the work hard and tiresome, but the danger of it would justify a working week of less than 44 hours. The worker in the other branches of the building trades won a long time ago the demands the window cleaners put up now. The wages of the bricklayers, structural iron workers are \$14 to \$18 per day while window cleaners, whose work is more dangerous, get only a half of that.

In general, the window cleaners' job is the most dangerous. The worker has to stand on a space of 5 to 8 inches on the 50th floor and wash the windows. There is nothing that can assure his safety. The belt is attached to side screws which are often loose and unreliable and are the only things on which the man holds on. As a result of such risky work many window cleaners lose their life and

greater numbers are injured and crippled for life.

The Bosses' Trick.

The window cleaners experienced many struggles with the bosses in their attempts to raise their standards. But since they organized themselves into a union and especially when a militant leadership was put into office, the window cleaners fought bravely their battles and succeeded to improve their conditions.

The employers, seeing that no force can break the determination and solidarity of the workers, attempted to split the ranks of the workers by spreading false rumors about their leadership, with the intention to confuse and sidetrack the workers. This was speedily and successfully checked at the membership meeting.

The state department of labor, thru its department of mediation and arbitration, offered to arbitrate their disputes with the bosses. But the workers felt that their demands are just and refused arbitration. The bosses took advantage of that and spread rumors among the workers that the union refused to meet them at a conference to negotiate the new demands. This trick and provocation met with complete failure, the solidarity of the workers is now stronger than ever. The fighting spirit of the workers and a militant, honest leadership assures the workers of victory and success in their struggle for better conditions.

A. F. OF L. NOW ON WATCH FOR FAKE LABORITES

Daily Mail Hoax is Lesson

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—President Green of the A. F. of L. has been put on his guard as to the British government's royal labor commission, which is soon to tour the industrial districts of the United States under guidance of the British ambassador. Green says the A. F. of L. accepts the invitation to co-operate in showing the visitors around, but does not hold itself responsible if they fall to visit plants where union men are employed. Ambassador Howard has also invited the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers and the National Industrial Conference Board to help in furnishing information.

American labor executives have learned a lesson as a consequence of their ready acceptance of the hospitality of the London Daily Mail's hand-picked delegation of trade unionists last March. By agreement with secretary Robt. Dismant, German Metal Workers' union, president J. T. Brownlie of the British Amalgamated Engineering union and other representatives of European labor, European trade unionists visiting America in the future will not be received officially unless officially sent.

Brownlie explained to the executive board of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists and to executives of the Metal Trades department of the American Federation of Labor the true character of the Daily Mail "labor" commission. He said the men chosen by the British anti-labor newspaper in Britain to make the trip were reactionaries who happened to hold union cards because the places where they worked are unionized. On their return to England they were given a great banquet, at which the most notorious enemies of British labor were present. They made a report flattering to the biggest non-union shops in the United States. It glorified the "welfare" schemes of these anti-union corporations and praised the company unions.

"We were taken in by these fellows because they showed union cards," said Vice President Conlon of the Machinists. "After they left Washington to investigate industrial plants we discovered that they were being entertained by U. S. Steel and General Electric and many other concerns that are hostile to organized labor."

Almost Unanimous

SAN FRANCISCO.—(FP)—The trial judge, the district attorney, his 3 assistants, the foreman of the jury, and 8 of the 9 living jurors in the Mooney and Billings preparedness parade bomb case will join in their plea for pardon when the hearing is held in Sacramento on Oct. 20. All these officials are convinced that both men were convicted on perjured testimony.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

CAPPELLINI'S MAN REFUSES TO AID STRIKING MINERS

Local President Charges Board with Non-Support

PARSONS, Pa., Oct. 10.—Local 3076 of the U. M. W. of A., that struck when four members were discharged by a mine boss for having cigarettes in their possession—which the miners declare were planted—decided to return to work without having their demands acceded to by the bosses of the Glenn Alden Coal Co. The strikers wanted the men reinstated and the mine boss dismissed.

President Cappellini of District 1, ordered the miners to return to work saying that he would not allow any unauthorized strikes. He informed Thomas Burke, president of the local, that the strike must be called off. The grievances could be taken up by a committee of miners who would meet the operators. The question of discharging the mine boss, a notorious strikebreaker, was dropped by the board.

Board Member Spoke. A special meeting of the local was called at which a district board member was present. The miners flocked to the meeting. The minutes of the previous meeting at which the strike decision was taken were read. Then the board member spoke. He frankly told the miners that he would not stand for strikes over such "petty matters" as the discharge of union miners. He would never permit such a strike.

Miners Were Angry. When the board member got thru talking miners began to clamor for the door. One speaker pointed an accusing finger at Cappellini's representative and demanded what good it would do the miners to have a person like him (the board member) representing them, suggesting that he would be more likely to help the boss than help the men.

President Burke of the local declared that the local committee never got any help from the district board. Operators Defended by Official.

The board member declared that the operators had a right to discharge anybody in the mine. The miners resented this, saying that even the laws of the capitalist state of Pennsylvania do not guarantee any such right to the owners. The faithful disciple of Cappellini replied that the operators had a right to do what they please with their employees.

President Burke then declared that since they had not only to fight the bosses but also the officials of the district, they would have to return to work, pending a settlement of their grievances, with the understanding that unless their fellow-workers were given back their jobs, that they would come out again.

Philadelphia I. L. D. Plans Second Annual Ball for October 29

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 10.—The Philadelphia Local of International Labor Defense announces to its members and sympathizers that the second annual ball and hallowe'en party will be held on Friday evening, October 29, 1926. Everybody is asked to reserve this date and sympathetic organizations not to arrange any affairs on that date.

The ball will be held in one of the Philadelphia labor union centers, the Philadelphia Labor Institute, 308 Locust Street, formerly Musical Fund Hall.

Just a couple weeks ago, the Philadelphia Local of International Labor Defense was called to action and demonstrated once more its value and need to the labor movement. It saved an Italian comrade who was arrested by United States immigration authorities and was to be shipped to Italy, where imprisonment, if not death, waited for him for sure.

The throwaways, the tickets and window cards for the ball are ready and can be secured from Secretary Lyman, or Organizer W. Trumbull, 521 York Avenue.

Wages in Pottery Industry Low.

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Wages of men and women employed in the American pottery industry are decidedly low. This is shown by a study which the U. S. department of labor has just completed, based on statistics for 46 potteries, most of which were in the region centering about East Liverpool, O. For 6,666 men and boys the average earnings per week in 1925 were \$26.22, and for 6,657 women and girls they were \$13.27 in the semi-vitreous plants, producing common tableware.

SEND IN A SUB!

Co-operative Section

NEWS AND COMMENT

This department will appear in every Monday's issue of the The DAILY WORKER.

BIG CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENT IN GOTHAM WILL BE READY FOR TENANTS EARLY IN NOVEMBER

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Early in November the first group of workers and their families will move into the big new co-operative apartment house they have built as the first unit of a co-operative colony in Bronx borough, New York City. About 1,100 persons will enter the spick-and-span, spacious rooms to enjoy the benefits of co-operative living under their organization, the United Workers' Co-operative.

Each of the 250 apartments, whether two-room, three-room or four-room, has at least two exposures so that cross ventilation and sunshine sometime of the day are assured. The apartment rooms and the 100 single ones are all larger than those of ordinary apartments, having more windows and higher ceilings. Great inner courtyards separate the different units of the building, which occupies only 45 per cent of the square block in which it is built. Neighboring apartments cover much more of the ground because their owners want the maximum returns by crowding. The workers' co-operative house faces Bronx Park on one side.

Low Rental Rates. The workers entering the new co-operative apartment pay in \$200 per room to help finance the building construction. When they are unable to pay the full rate the Consumers Finance Corp., a subsidiary owned by the United Workers' Co-operative, loans half the sum at 4 per cent, repayment at the rate of \$1 a week. Maintenance of rooms is to be \$13 per room per month, covering all charges, including \$2.50 allowed for paying off the \$1,200,000 building mortgage. Rental for other apartments in the district amounts to \$20 or \$25 per room per month. The maintenance charges may eventually go down to \$5 as the mortgage is paid off.

No Industrial Ownership. Residents may withdraw their payments if they leave the building, but all must agree to stay at least two years. New residents will pay in the same sum, but in no case will any resident ever own his apartment or be able to sell or sublet it as he would in other so-called co-operatives. This is a true co-operative apartment, the whole property remaining in the hands of the organization, and proceeds beyond expenses belong to the co-operative.

To Get Women Out of Home. Every member of the United Workers' Co-operative must be a worker, a member of the union if there is one in his trade. Every resident of the apartment house is or over must belong to the co-operative. Some of the most interesting features of the new apartment are designed to bring the

workers out of their domestic activities into broader co-operative and labor action. There will be a co-operative restaurant, day nursery, kindergarten, gymnasium, music room, library, reception hall and auditorium, and electric laundry. The co-operative restaurant will aim to give such good food so cheaply that it will compete the housewife out of her kitchen—or kitchenette, as it is in most cases.

To Spread Out. The first apartment will be followed by two others, one ready next May, the other next October. A group of co-operative stores to serve the colony—and its neighbors—will be partly completed by spring. A co-operative bakery may be built later and the organization hopes to erect its own school where workers' children may go instead of to public school. A theater for the co-operators' use will be built and a swimming pool. Lots for the business structures are already owned by the organization. Purchase of land for a second colony is already proceeding.

They Have a Doctor. The interest of the builder, Barnett Brodsky, in the co-operative colony idea is a big factor in the progress of this particular venture. Brodsky, a successful New York builder, is allowing his service charge to be put into a three-year mortgage. He helped secure the necessary loan to commence building and has given much practical advice. One unusual feature of the apartment is the central electric meter, which reduces the cost about 45 per cent, allowing for an increased use of electricity by residents. A co-operative clinic, with Dr. B. Liber as physician, and dentists to be chosen—chiefly for preventive work—is another feature.

(A further article on the United Workers' Co-operative and its activities in "building a co-operative movement" among workers will follow in The DAILY WORKER next week.)

Boilermakers Hammer for Bigger Pay Check

NEW ORLEANS.—(FP)—Eight hundred members of Boilermakers Union No. 37 are on strike demanding an increase in wages of approximately 30%. Operations at the Jahncke Dry Docks, Johnson Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, Todd Engineering and Dry Dock Company, Dubs Machine Company, Union Iron Works, Hooley Metal Works, the Southern Boiler Sealing Company and many small marine plants are practically suspended. The scale which expired Sept. 1 called for 75 cents an hour for boilermakers and 45 cents an hour for helpers. The new scale calls for 80 cents an hour for boilermakers and 60 cents an hour for helpers.

While boilermakers have walked out, machinists, pipefitters, cooper-smiths and blacksmiths have remained on the job. The employing association refuses an advance, stating that, according to the old contract in wage fixing the scale paid by Atlantic coast ports and other Gulf ports shall be used as a basis. It points to the scale at Galveston, which is 72 cents and 45 cents, and at Mobile, which is 72 cents and 40 cents.

New Lumber Trust. SEATTLE.—(FP)—A gigantic merger of lumber companies involving 70 of the largest concerns in the Pacific northwest is under way. Organizers of the merger are now conferring with the bankers. One hundred million dollars of new investment will be required and a capital outlay of \$350,000,000 will be represented by the new corporation, with its 60,000,000,000 feet of commercial timber.

Increase 100 Per Cent. The turnover at the workers' co-operatives has been rapidly growing. While the annual turnover (exclusive of the transport section) in 1923-24 was 648,146,000 rubles, that for 1924-25 was 1,231,355,000 rubles, showing an increase of almost 100 per cent.

The share capital of the workers' co-operatives (exclusive of transport) at the end of last year was nearly 15,000,000 rubles. The shares are rather small being equal on an average to a little over 4 rubles each.

On January 1, 1926, there was a total of 1,461 primary co-operatives with 13,044 stores in the country employing 92,580 persons (exclusive of industrial establishments).

An interesting question is how big a percentage of the workers' purchases is made thru the co-operatives. Here the picture varies in different parts of the country. In many of the industrial centers, for instance, the percentage is as high as 70 and 80, sometimes even going up to 100 per cent. In the less industrial sections the percentage is smaller.

On the whole about 50 per cent of the goods and foodstuffs consumed by

Co-operators Make Big Success at Waukegan

There are few finer co-operative societies in the country than the Co-operative Trading company of Waukegan, Ill. The society was organized 15 years ago by a few Finns for the co-operative purchase of groceries. Today there are 1,000 members, many of them American, Swedish, German and of other nationalities; and the concern is operating two grocery and meat stores and a large milk plant. The members started the business with a capital of \$630. Today they have invested in the business nearly \$65,000 of share capital and savings deposits.

During 1925 the sales of all kinds of foodstuffs amounted to almost exactly half a million dollars, on which a "profit" or surplus of \$91,658 was made. This means that every member gets 6% paid back to him on his capital investment, and an additional 4% of the amount he spent with the co-operative.

The company has 33 employees and a dozen delivery rigs for distributing groceries, meat, milk, cream, butter and cheese. For the past three years the increase in sales have averaged \$100,000 per year.

And the most interesting feature of this co-operative is the attention it gives to educational and propaganda work. Courses of lectures for employees, evening classes, summer picnics for the members, propaganda parades thru the city, mass visits to co-operatives in other cities—these are a few of the activities.

Plan Huge Building Program for Moscow Workers' Apartments

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—The Moscow Soviet has applied to the Central Communal Bank for a long-term credit of 55 million rubles. The money will be spent on the building of houses and workers' apartments in Moscow.

LANSFORD, Pa.—(FP)—Delegates to Dist. 7, United Mine Workers, convention discussed the failure of the operators and board of conciliation to institute the checkoff system, expected when the anthracite agreement was signed. Delegates urged that Pres. John L. Lewis be invited to meet the conciliation board and go over the checkoff. The checkoff is a system whereby union dues are deducted by the company from wages given to the local. It exists in the organized bituminous districts.

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS TELL OF PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS IN GROWTH OF THE CO-OPERATIVES

The following article on workers' co-operatives in the Soviet Union is sent out by the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union in their Trade Union Bulletin, and shows the participation of the labor unions of the workers' and peasants' republic in the co-operative movement.

Workers' Cooperatives in the U. S. S. R.

Prior to the revolution the workers' co-operative movement was in an embryonic state and represented a negligible quantity, both from the point of view of membership and business turn-over.

Since then the movement has developed on a large scale. Thus on Oct. 1, 1925, the workers' co-operatives had a membership of 3,666,703. This does not include the transport (the transport section has an autonomous standing) which on that date had a membership of 1,025,560 (including temporary workers).

The total number of workers affiliated to the movement was therefore 4,692,263. The total trade union membership at that time was 7,800,000 (in round numbers); so that the percentage of trade-unionists organized in the co-operatives was 59.8. In the more industrial regions the percentage was much higher.

Increase 100 Per Cent.

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The Coal Miners—Shock Troops of the British Workingclass

The stern struggle of the British miners challenges the admiration of every working man and woman in the world.

After five months and a half of battle with starvation gnawing at the vitals of the miners and their families, these workers hurl back the lies of the capitalist class, the capitalist press and the treacherous reformist leadership by voting to pull out the maintenance men and continue the strike.

The vote of 767,000 to 42,000 for these propositions nails fast the lie that the miners are breaking ranks and going back to work in any considerable numbers.

That this action was taken after the Bournemouth Trade Union Congress, dominated by the same officials who deserted the miners, had refused to allow the question of the general strike or the miners' strike to be discussed, is doubly significant.

It means that the miners realize their responsibility to the rank and file of the labor movement, realize that they are the shock troops of the British working class and are going to fight without thought of surrender. The miners ask no quarter.

This unshakable determination of the miners changes the situation. British capitalism has staked all on a quick defeat of this workers' offensive. But the British ruling class and their agents in the labor movement underestimated the fighting spirit and the endurance of the coal diggers, their wives and children.

Last week the news came that 400 textile mills have reduced their working schedule to one week in three. Coal and other fuel is being rationed. Heavy industry is paying suicidal prices for coal. British coal markets are passing into the hands of German and American coal concerns.

In other British markets the customers refuse to wait longer for the commodities whose manufacture has been held up by the strike.

And the miners are not beaten. Not by several Irish miles. They are bruised and bleeding but they are choking the British lion to death.

The Russian trade unions have made it possible for the miners to fight as long as they have. From the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union has come the greater part of the financial relief sent to the coal fields. This, too, is a glorious record.

Contrasted with this is the shameful and shameful conduct of the Trade Union Congress leaders and those of Amsterdam. They have joined hands with the British government and if the miners are beaten they and they alone must take the blame.

But will the miners be beaten?

We do not think so. They may not win all their demands, but it is certain now that they will save their union and they have dealt their enemy, British imperialism, a blow from which it will never recover.

The courageous struggle of the miners has accelerated the decay of British capitalism and will make it possible and necessary for the British working class to select a leadership for the new great struggles of the near future which will give the labor movement a general staff that will not sound the call for retreat when the masses are in the midst of an onslaught on the fortresses of British imperialism.

Cooking the Klan's Goose

It is generally and freely admitted that the political crowns on the heads of the G. O. P. are not sitting any too pretty nowadays. In capitalist politics, victory is only a prelude to disaster.

Only a few short years ago there was great rejoicing in the G. O. P. camp because the old stalwarts of all that was most conservative in republicanism won out in Indiana. Today there is weeping and gnashing of teeth.

It seems that the Hoosier voters had as little to do with the election of Governor Jackson and his machine as J. P. Morgan had to do with winning the war. The job was done by D. C. Stephenson, protector of pure womanhood, defender of the Volstead law and half a dozen other worthy and laudable causes. But when the quilts were lifted Hoosierdom did not see much purity, or sobriety for that matter.

Now it will be told. Because in the G. O. P. of Indiana, there are worthy persons whose needs have not been satisfied. No matter how susceptible graft may be to the spreading-out process, there is a limit, and so the murder is coming out.

Concisely, the present government of Indiana owes its existence to that infernal organization known as the Ku Klux Klan. Stephenson, head of the K. K. K. at the time the present government got into power, is now serving a life term in prison for murdering a girl he had previously raped. The beneficiaries of Stephenson's klan influence are now willing that the ex-dragon should stew in his own juice. But unfortunately for the present officialdom, Stephenson was able to get in touch with a number of dissatisfied persons, with the result that some of the truth is being told and the governor of Indiana and the prosecutor are beating a retreat to shelter.

The K. K. K. represents fundamentally the rotting heart of capitalism. It is based on graft and corruption, just as capitalism is based on robbery. Klanism is passing, for the time being. But the mental types that fall for kluxism are the types that get excited over a Coolidge interview on the value of religion.

LENINGRAD WORKERS HEAR ZINOVIEV AND CONDEMN HIS FACTIONAL WORK

MOSCOW, Oct. 8.—Continuing their open defiance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party's resolution against unauthorized public meetings to discuss party policy, Trotsky and Zinoviev, leaders of the opposition against the policies of the Central Committee, addressed meetings of factory workers today.

Zinoviev spoke in Leningrad to a meeting of 2,000 workers and was frequently interrupted by shouts and whistling.

The press reports that Zinoviev voted on a resolution condemning Zinoviev at the Moscow meeting. The resolution was voted in favor.

WHEN A MAN STRIKES IN PASSAIC!



As The N. Y. Graphic Sees The Frame-up Of Passaic Strikers

From Portland to Detroit

ARTICLE NINE.
By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE gap between the unorganized semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the basic industry and the organized workers is growing wider—not only in the sense that the wages, working conditions and the extent of job control of the unorganized workers are less favorable, but the trade unions have lost a good deal of their former influence among them for two reasons in addition to those already cited:

First, because the trade union officialdom makes little if any attempt to reach these workers and in some cases actually displays a contempt for them. Second, because the trade union officialdom, saturated in craft unionism and tied to the bosses by the machinery of the capitalist parties and a thousand bonds of worker-employer cooperation, is incapable of appealing to these workers who, when they are in a conflict with the capitalists, know little of and care less for the internal politics of the trade union movement and its perennial jurisdictional conflicts, its craft divisions and obsolete machinery which acts as a brake on the struggles of its membership and the unorganized workers as well.

A CLASSIC example of the impotence of the present leadership was furnished recently by the strike of the motormen and switchmen employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York.

After many attempts on the part of the strikers and their sympathizers to get action from the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees, the trade union having jurisdiction over this industry, a conference was arranged. The strike itself was an inspiration to anyone except an old line trade union officer. The workers had broken with the company union, they had struck without any guarantee of support from any section of the labor movement, the New York police had been mobilized against them, but the strikers were the last to acknowledge that they had tackled too big a job without adequate preparation.

INSTEAD of taking charge of the strike and giving it organizational direction, placing it under the auspices of the recognized union and appealing to the labor movement for support, the official of the Amalgamated Street & Electric Railway Employees first informed the strikers that they would have to be split up into separate local unions in accord with the sacred constitution and by-laws of his union. The strikers quite naturally looked upon this proposal as a method of weakening the strike and particularly were they unable to understand the necessity of such procedure when they were at grips with one of the most powerful corporations in New York City.

To the trade union official the union as an institution, with all its rules and regulations, was paramount. To the unorganized strikers, the strike and the extension of the strike was the important thing.

The strikers were right and here is shown the fundamental difference between unorganized workers in motion and a trade union officialdom which thinks first of a "settlement" of "getting the men back to work."

THE same reverence for craft autonomy in a more aggravated form was largely responsible for the defeat of the steel strike in 1919-20. The officials of the national and international unions involved placed the question of their craft union rights above the question of winning the strike.

The same symptom of a malady fatal to the trade union movement in these days of huge concentrations of industrial capital, was evidenced in the strike of metal miners in Butte and other great metal mining camps in 1917-18.

Here the officials of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smeltermen, confronted with the possibility of organizing decisive sections of the industry and regaining the ground lost in the previous ten years, insisted that the strikers must first go back to work, bring up their grievances through the "regular union channels" and allow the executive board to pass upon them.

All this after a bitter struggle had been in progress for weeks. A STILL more recent instance, is the elimination from the resolution calling for the organization of the auto industry passed by the A. F. of L. convention in Detroit of a provision postponing jurisdictional questions for the time being. The elimination of this provision practically nullifies the purport of the resolution as was no doubt intended.

Instances of this sort could be multiplied almost indefinitely and a still more recent one, small in itself but important as representing a general tendency, has occurred in the strike of 100 Negro women working for a low wage confectionery concern in Chicago. These workers struck against

a wage cut and appealed to the Chicago Federation of Labor for assistance in organizing and conducting their strike. A leading official of the Chicago Federation of Labor spoke to the meeting of strikers and in place of telling the workers what union they could and should join, stated that the question of organization should be postponed until the strike was settled.

The truth of the matter is that the trade union officialdom lives in deadly fear of a great influx of formerly unorganized workers into the trade unions. Their control of the trade union movement is made possible today by the slight changes in the personnel of the movement. They have to deal now only with organizations, large numbers of the members of which are victimized by the traditions of the past and who participate in varying degrees in the special privileges of the trade unions which skill, custom, strategic situation or support of the capitalist parties give.

THE trade union leadership does not want to, and cannot organize large masses of workers who can and must be organized. While these workers remain outside of the trade unions the officialdom has a comparatively easy time maintaining its control. While they retain control it is a herculean task to get the trade unions to launch genuine organizing campaigns and a still more difficult task to prevent these campaigns ending in defeat and disillusionment for the workers involved.

This is a vicious circle which the Communists and the left wing must break.

MIKE GOLD ISSUES FERVENT CALL FOR THE MISSING LITERARY CRITIC

"AMERICA needs a critic," declares Michael Gold, editor of the New Masses, in the October number of the magazine, which appeared today. He declares that most of our young writers turn to France for new ideas, but "young Americans can learn nothing from the 200-year-old boulevardiers except to sit at sidewalk cafes and sip aperitifs, literarily."

"Mencken," Gold says, "is a salon-singer celebrating the 'freedom' of the artist, but is himself the best example of the fallacy of that dogma. He is popular, not for aesthetic reasons, but because he has expressed the philosophy of our nouveaux riches. He has rediscovered Nero's philosophy of feasting and futility. An idealist is not a good money-maker, and if he is to get on the band-wagon, to share some of the immense booty that is now circulating so freely here, he must cast overboard all his ideals. This renegadism Mencken has made seem the jolliest and most sophisticated of gestures."

Waldo Frank, Van Wyck Brooks, Floyd Dell, Max Eastman, Jos. Krutch, Edmund Wilson and V. F. Calverton are all rejected in turn by Gold as the great critic needed by the new generation of American writers. All are unequipped or have gone up blind alleys, he continues.

His article ends with the following apostrophe:

A Poet's Prayer.
"O Life, send America a great literary critic. The generation of writers is going to seed again. Some of them started well, but are beginning to live fat and rich, and have forgotten the ardors of their generation youth. This generation of writers is

corrupted by all the money floating around everywhere. It is unfashionable to believe in human progress any longer. It is unfashionable to work for a better world. It is unfashionable and unsophisticated to follow in the footsteps of Tolstoy, of Dickens, Shelley, Blake, Burns, Whitman, Trotsky. Send us a critic. Send a giant who can shame our writers back to their task of civilizing America. Send a soldier who has studied history. Send a strong poet who loves the masses and their future. Send someone who doesn't give a damn about money. Send one who is not a pompous liberal, but a man of the street. Send no mystics—they give us Americans the willies. Send no coward. Send no pedant. Send a man fit to stand up to skyscrapers. A man of art who can match the purposeful deeds of Henry Ford. Send us a joker in overalls. Send no saint. Send an artist. Send a scientist. Send a Bolshevik. Send a man."

Victims of World War of 1917 Still Lacking Hospitals to Die in

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Recommendations have been forwarded to the White House as to the location of the new tuberculosis hospital for victims of gas and other sufferings in the world war. The hospital will be built near Tucson, Ariz. In it will be gathered veterans who have been dragging out a miserable existence in other shelters where they testify the housing and attendance have been so bad that they could not hope to regain health.



CHAPTER XI THE REBEL I

At Southern Pacific University the class lines were tacitly but effectively drawn, and in the ordinary course of events a man of Bunny's wealth, good looks and good manners, would have associated only with members of fraternities and sororities. If some Negro boy were to develop eloquence as a debater, or if some one taking a course in millinery or plumbing were to display fleetness as a hurdler, the hurdler might hurdle and the debater might debate, but they would not be invited to tea-parties or dances, nor be elected to prominence in the student organizations; such honors were reserved for tall Anglo-Saxons having regular features, and hair plastered straight back from their foreheads, and trousers pressed to a knife edge and never worn two days in succession.

But here was Bunny Ross, persisting in fooling with "dangerous thoughts," that made his friends angry. Of course, as anyone would have foreseen, there were "roughnecks" and "goats," anxious to break in where they were not wanted, and perfectly willing to pretend to think that our country ought not to intervene in Russia, if by so professing they could get to know one of the socially elite. So Bunny found himself on talking terms with various queer fish. For example, there was Peter Nagle, whose father was president of a "rationalist society," and who seemed to have one dominating desire in life—to burst out in class that what was the matter with the world was superstition, and that mankind could never progress until they stopped believing in God. In a university all of whose faculty were required to be devout Methodists, you can imagine how popular this made him. Peter looked just as you would expect such a boor to look, with a large square head and a wide mouth full of teeth and a shock of yellow hair which he allowed to straggle round his ears and drop white specks onto his coat collar—his coat did not match his trousers, and he brought his lunch to the university tied with a strap!

And then there was Gregor Nikolaeff. Gregor was all right, when you got to know him, but the trouble was, it was hard to know him, because his accent was peculiar and at critical moments in his talk he would forget the English word. He had jet black hair, and black eyes with a sombre frown above them—in short, he was the very picture of what the students called a "Bolshevik." As it happened, Gregor's father had belonged to one of the revolutionary parties whom the Bolsheviks were now sending to jail; but how could you explain that to a student body which dumped into one common garbage-can Socialists and Communists and Syndicalists and Anarchists, Communist-Anarchists and Anarchist-Syndicalists, Social Revolutionaries and Social Democrats, Populists, Progressives, Single-Taxers, Non-partisan Leaguers, Pacifists, Pragmatists, Altruists, Vegetarians, Anti-vivisectionists and opponents of capital punishment.

Also there was Rachel Menzies, who belonged to a people that had been chosen by the Lord, but not by the aforesaid student body. Rachel was rather good-looking, though in a dark, foreign way; she was short—what feminine enemies would have called "dumpy"—and made no pretense at finery, but came to the university in black cotton stockings and a shirt-waist that did not match her skirt. There was a rumor that her father worked in a clothing factory, and her brother was pressing students' pants for an education.

And here was the discoverer and heir-apparent of the Ross Junior oil field, letting himself be seen in public with these people, and even trying to introduce them to his fraternity brothers; excusing himself by saying that they believed in "free speech." As if it were not obvious that they would, having everything to gain and nothing to lose! Proletarians of all universities unite!

Poor Bunny got it from both sides. "Look here," said Donald Burns, president of the sophomore class, "don't you introduce me to any more of your Yid fairies." And then, "Look here," said Rachel Menzies, "don't you introduce me to any more of your male fashion-plates." Bunny protested, he had the idea that all kinds of people ought to know one another; but Rachel informed him that she thought too much of herself. "Probably you've never been snubbed in your life, Mr. Ross, but we Jews learn the lesson early in our lives—not to go where we aren't wanted."

Said Bunny, "But Miss Menzies, if you believe in ideas, you've got to teach people—"

"Thank you," she said; "I believe in my ideas, but not enough to teach Donald Burns."

"But how can you tell?" Bunny protested. "You're teaching me, and I don't belong to the working class." He had learned that this girl was a member of the Socialist party, and it was "class consciousness," as well as Jewish consciousness. Rachel insisted that Bunny was one person in a million, capable of believing what was contrary to his economic interests. But Bunny had no awareness of anything extraordinary about himself. Instead of being a conspicuous and shining leader, as his high destiny directed, he was always looking for some one he could lean to, some one who was positive, and whom he could trust. He found some of this in Henrietta Ashleigh, who knew exactly what was proper; and he found some more of it in Rachel Menzies, who knew exactly what was true, and said it with energy and frankness that were like flashes of lightning in the twilight of Southern Pacific culture.

The only trouble was, the contradiction between his two authorities; it appeared almost as if what was true was not proper and what was proper was not true! For Henrietta considered Rachel an impossible person, and was cold as a corpse in her presence; while Rachel's idea of being insulting was to tell Bunny that it was with Henrietta he really belonged, his Creator had made him to take her to church.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

N. Y. PARTY SECTIONS MEET ON TUESDAY

On Tuesday October 12th there will be held Section Membership Meetings throughout the city called by the District Executive Committee to mobilize the membership for one of the most important campaigns of the party.

The District Executive Committee will have a representative at all these meetings and a Roll Call will be taken.

The Meetings on Tuesday October 12th are as follows:
Sec. 1—Will have no meeting since they met on October 8th.
Sec. 2—66 E. 4th St. (Manhattan Lyceum) at 6 p. m.
Sec. 3—At 301 W. 29th St. at 6 p. m.
Sec. 4—At 81 E. 110th St. at 8 p. m.
Sec. 5—At 1347 Boston Road, at 8 p. m.
Sec. 6—At 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, at 6 p. m.
Sec. 7—At 760 S. 40th St. at 8 p. m.
All other party meetings are called off for this night.

Members who have not attended meetings for some time or who are not properly attached should come to these meetings and get straight with the party.